THE WATERBURY WATCH.
KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,291—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1888.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAMPAGNE.
VEUVE BINET FILS & CIE,
OF RHEIMS.
Shipped by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality, and surprised only at its moderate price, Rs. 66. A sample free to Mess or Club. Rs. 66-0

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels'	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester.	27th Apr.
** ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	4th May
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
				Tuesday
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L.KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—May 4th, and 18th, and June 1st, 15th & 29th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 23 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	1st August.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
STURA	..	on the 12th May 1888.
BORMIDER	..	,, 2nd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 23, 1888

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	2[illegible]th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th. inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa			14th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3600	400	30th Apr
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3500	400	15th May
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S.Millard.	3300	400	13th June

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat	4000	550	15th May
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A.B. McDougall	4100	500	to follow.
S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4100	500	26th June

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The RUFFORD HALL has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, March 31, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th May.
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Passengers by s. s. HISPANIA can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, April 11, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th April, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th April, at 6 a.m. calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 14th May, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, will leave the same ports, at same hours, on SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

			Rs.	
BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs.	15	0
Do.	Second Class	,,	7	8
Do.	Deck without diet	,,	1	0

Furth[illegible] particulars can be had on application to the unders[illegible]ed.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th April, 1888. Agents.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons.	Comdr.	Sailing date
APOLLO	3,200	J. Douglas	on or about 3rd May.

THIS steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers. Saloon Cabins on deck amidship. Fitted with electric light. Passages at moderate rates. For particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Forbes Street, 25th April, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

S S. MERKA is due here on the 28th instant, and will leave for Zanzibar direct on or about the 5th prox, For Freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Mandvee, Khoja Mohla, 19th April, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BELGRAVIAN DELICACIES.

		Rs.	a.
Belgravian Breakfast Beef	per tin	1	6
Belgravian Pâtés, assorted	,,	0	14
Belgravian Cambridge Sausages	,,	1	2
Belgravian Savoury Tongues	,,	1	14
Belgravian Galantine of Boar's Head with Pistachio Kernels	,,	1	10
Glencairn Camp Pies	,,	1	4

TREACHER and Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SARDINES AU CITRON.

A great improvement on the ordinary Sardine, being most delicately flavoured with Lemon Juice.

Small tin, As. 10. Large tin, Re. 1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
WINE & STORE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.
KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.

1 lb. tins, 7 annas each.

KEILLER'S CHERRY. | KEILLER'S APRICOT
1 lb. tins, 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.",

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s, 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

	Rs.	a.
BATS, Boys,' each Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-0, Rs. 2-4 and	2	12
Do. Practice each	5	12
Do. do. Best Selected Dovetailed ,,	7	0
Do. Single Cane ,,	8	8
Do. Double Cane ,,	9	8
Do. Treble Cane ,,	10	8
Do. All Cane ,,	12	0
Do. Frowd's Driver ,,	14	8
Do. Patent Exceller ,,	14	0
STUMPS for Boys' use per set	2	2
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Balls ,,	3	8
Do. With Brass Ferrules ,,	5	12
Do. do. and Iron Points... ,,	6	8
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c each	12	0

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, Boys,' each Re. 1-4 to	1	12
Do. Duke's Double Seam each	3	8
Do. do. Treble Seam ,,	4	12
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam ,,	3	8
Do. do. Treble Seam. ,,	4	0
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ,,	4	12
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventillated. per pair	6	8
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber ... ,,	7	0
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, Strong Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock . Per pair	18	0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin ,,	7	0
SHOES, fitted with Spikes ,,	10	8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

	Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, Gent's each	6	8
Do. do. Cork-handled, Gent's ,,	7	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a Screw Adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung ,,	14	0
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain Strung ,,	9	8
Do. do. do. Double Strung ,,	11	8
Do. do. do. Cork Handled. ,,	10	8
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the Latest Pattern ,,	12	8
Do. "The Demon" Slazenger's ,,	12	8
Do. "The Victor" Fortnam's ,,	12	8
Do. Ayre's Champion ,,	12	12

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, catgut sewn, Regulation size per doz.	8	8
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do. ,,	9	0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ,,	12	0
Do. Ayre's do. ,,	12	0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case per set	47	8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club each	11	8
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ,,	7	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles per pair	10	0

FOOT-BALL.

ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed

	Rs.	a.
No. 4—26 in circumference each	6	12
No. 5—28 in do. ,,	7	8
No. 6—30 in do. ,,	8	8
No. 7—32 in do. ,,	9	8

RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.

GOLF.

	Rs.	a
BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28 per doz.	9	8
CLEEK'S each	4	12
IRONS ,,	4	12
IRON NIBLICKS ,,	4	12
PLAY CLUBS ,,	3	12
PUTTERS ,,	3	12
SPOONS, Long, Middle and Short ,,	3	12

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, QUOITS, POLO, FISHING TACKLE, SPORTING AMMUNITION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

TEAS, very choice, Indian, for friends at Home.

CHEROOTS, finest qualities, for self and friends.

CHUTNIES, much appreciated at Home.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	,,	,,	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,,	,,	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	,,	,,	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,,	,,	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,,	,,	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	,,	,,	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	,,	,,	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	,,	,,	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,,	,,	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	,,	,,	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	,,	,,	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRT MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituen shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.
TOOTH PASTE,
PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET VINEGAR,
RAZORS AND STROPS,
POMADES,
HAIR WASHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS, INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ ,,

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., erling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broa Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road For

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

BY APPOINTMENT.
HURJIMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in Indian and Fine Art Work, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Precious Stones and Brilliants, Indian Curios, &c., &c. Rich Cashmere Shawls, Persian Carpets, Foolkaries and other Indian stuffs for making purdahs and curtains. Prices below competition. Price lists free.

Address—

HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*": *Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON
(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society)
270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5- postage, 4 annas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. ERNEST FREYVOGEL to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 21st April, 1888.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1887, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or six shillings and three pence per Share, and will be PAYABLE on or after the 28th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 19th instant.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 25th April, 1888.

TO LET, with immediate possession, two very beautifully situated RESIDENCES in Rampart Row, commanding a most charming view of the sea, entirely open to the westerly sea breeze.

For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJI,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

GOLD WATCHES

BY

JAS. McCABE,

Royal Exchange, London.

OPEN CASE AND HUNTING,

Suitable for

LADIES AND GENTLEMNEN.

Apply to E. P. CHUBB,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,

FOR

SWEET PERFUMERY.

OUR IMPORTATIONS of PERFUMERY are very extensive, and with the most careful selection of Bouquets from English, French, and American Perfume Farms and Factories, we present to the Connoisseur a perfect series of Sweet Odours.

Almost all the following varieties by Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, Smyth and Nephew, Biggelston, Gosnell and Bayley, of London; Lubin, Rigaud, Pinaud, and Violet of Paris; and Lundborg of New York; can be well recommended.

AIDA, an Egyptian Perfume.
B I BOUQUET.
ALUSH ROSE, very choice.
BRIDAL BOUQUET.
BOMBAY WILD FLOWERS, our Specialite
CAPE JESSAMINE.
CHERRY BLOSSOM, GOSNELL'S, a delightful Odour.
DAMASK ROSE, delicate.
DARLING BOUQUET.
EDEN BOUQUET.
EDENIA, Lundborg's.
ESS BOUQUET, a charming essence.
ESS. IXORA D'AFRIQUE.
EXHIBITION BOUQUET, perfection.
EMPRESS EUGENIE'S BOUQUET.
FASCINATION, Lundborg's.
FORGET-ME-NOT.
FRANGIPANI.
HELIOTROPE, very sweet.
HONEYSUCKLE, a rustic Scent.
HYACINTH, an unobtrusive Odour.
JASMINE, an elegant Perfume.
JOCKEY CLUB.
KISS-ME-QUICK.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, an exact imitation.
LILAC, a simple sweet Essence.
LIGN ALOE from the sacred Aloe.
MARECHAL NIEL ROSE Lundborg's.
MAY BLOSSOM.
MAY FLOWERS.
MILLEFLEURS.
MOSS ROSE.
MORNING STAR.
MUSK ROSE, charming.
NEW MOWN HAY.
OPOPONAX rich.
PATCHOULI.
PROVENCE ROSE.
PRINCESS BEATRICE.
PRINCESS ROYAL.
PRIZE MEDAL BOUQUET, a grand Scent.
RHINE VICTORIA.
ROSE, pure and lovely.
RONDELETIA.
SUMMER FLOWERS, a charming blend.
STEPHANOTIS, pure and sweet.
SWEET SIXTEEN.
STOLEN KISSES.
SUEZ CANAL BOUQUET, a nautical Perfume.
TALLYHO, Lundborg's.
TRUE LOVE, from Two-lips (Tulips).
TUBEREUSE.
VANILLE BLANCHE.
VIOLET.
WHITE ROSE, Atkinson's Specialite.
WOOD VIOLET, a modest odour.
WILD FLOWERS.
WHY NOT.
WLANG YLANG, fascinating.

EAU DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER FLORIDA WATER, ROSE WATER. ORANGE FLOWER WATER, KANANGA WATER, ELDER FLOWER WATER, AND HONEY WATER TOILET VINEGAR, KANANGA VINEGAR, AND MELATE VINEGAR.

COOPER, MADON & CO, Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. DADABHOY PALLONJEE CHOWNA and CAWASJEE PALLONJEE CHOWNA have contracted to SELL the property hereunder described. Any and all person and persons having a claim on the same, by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby requested to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, No 27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground forming an oart called or known by the name of Bhindithai, together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Mahim, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the public passage leading to the Munmalla Tank, on the west by a public road leading to Mahim Bridge, on the north by the oart of alajee Raghoba, and on the south by the oart formerly belonging to Dhaxjee Dadajee, but now to Angello Valladares, and containing by admeasurement 25,0 0 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No 185, and at present under Street No. 526, and Ward No. 4,165, and which said land and hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of Maneckjee Heerjee, and are now in the occupation of the said Dadabhoy Pallonjee Chowna and Cawasjee Pallonjee Chowna.—Dated at Bombay this 25th day of April, 1888.

PESTANJEE & RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE CHEAPEST OF ALL CHEAP WATCHES.

WHY pay Rs. 8 and As. 8 for an American notion when you can get

A REAL KEYLESS WATCH
with white enamel dial at
Rs. 8—ONLY—Rs 8.

This Watch is supplied in good case with spare Mainspring and spare Glass with ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE,

at

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, or POONA.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. Interleaved Rs.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of most valuable and handsome collection of real oilpaintings by eminent artists, set in magnificent gold frames.

On TUESDAY, the 1st day of May, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises in Medow Street, opposite the Co-operative Stores—

A small consignment of rare and most valuable oil-paintings set in handsome gilt frames, consisting of sea and landscapes views, by eminent artists.

Full particulars are published in handbills and the property is now on view.

Also to be sold on the said premises a large assortment of fancy goods, cut glassware, platedware, millinery, boots and shoes, &c.

A handsome lot of Austrian bentwood chairs, couches, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

9 bales twist, Turkey red and mock water.
6 cases brown cotton ½ hose and umbrellas.
7 „ Turkey red prints and drill colored.
4 „ white shirtings and handkerchieves.
3 bales grey piece-goods.
A quantity of flower vases.
18 casks Scottish spindle oil for mill and machinery.
A quantity of Australian wines, such as Chateau Beaumont Claret, Roussilin, Sautern Chables, Ordinaire, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, at the godown of the British I. S. N. Company—

A quantity of grain sweepings, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th April, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, situate at Bushire (Bussorah) in Arabia and known by the names of Shatania and Katania respectively.

On FRIDAY, the 4th May, 1888, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort; Bombay, by order of Charles Agnew Turner Esq, Official Assignee, A. C; and Assignee for the Estate and Effects of Shaik Mussa Abdool Latiff Arab, lately traded in partnership with his late brother Shaik Mahomed Abdool Litiffs as General Merchant under the name of Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff an Insolvent.

All the right, title and interest of the Insolvent both in his own right and as sole surviving partner of the firm of Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiffs in all the properties consisting of lands or grounds, date plantations, gardens, with trees, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Bushire (Bussorah) in Arabia and known by the names of Shatania and Katania, respectively:—

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned:—

SALE of six plots of desirable vacant ground at Chinchpogly, next to the Victoria Garden, suitable for mill buildings bungalows, chawls, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th inst, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell (unless previously disposed of by private contract) by Public Auction on the spot by order of The Svadeshi Mills Company, Limited, the following valuable, immoveable property (vacant ground) at Parel Road, Chinchpogly, next to the Victoria Garden, containing by admeasurement about 18,751 square yards; and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy but now partly of the Blue Mills and partly of the Sassoon Mills, on the West by the property formerly of Phillip Stopes, but now of Vastu Kalianjee and others, on the North partly by a public passage leading from the said Parel Road and partly by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Knight, and on the South partly by the Victoria Garden, and partly by the property of the Royal Indian Flour Mills, Limited, and were formerly in the occupation of Dhondiba Krishnajee Meher Patel as a tenant, and divided into six convenient lots, each measuring about as under:—

Lot Nos.	Square Yards.	Lot Nos.	Square Yards.
1	2,745	4	3,221
2	3,015	5	3,019
3	3,069	6	2,714

Further particulars may be learned, and a plan of the ground inspected at the office of the Company (Victoria Buildings, Parsi Bazar Street) or at the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th April, 1888.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

A HANDSOME and light new canœ-shaped LANDAU, with patent head, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

A fresh batch of neat and best quality double and single HARNESSES, also Lady's and Gentleman's riding BRIDLES.

A fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best white Doeskin-seated Lady's SADDLE, complete, with improved balance strap and Victoria iron. And best double Bridle complete.

A light and neat new Perth DOG-CART, with lady's folding steps and a patent brake by Windover, and a set of brass mounted English-made double harness for PONIES.

A pair of well matched CHESTNUT WALER MARES, very fast in harness, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

A handsome GREY ARAB HORSE, 15 hands high, a very good saddle horse, and fast in harness.

A handsome BAY WALER COB, very quiet to ride, and up to weight.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS,
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.
And all the Lonon Whole ale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and C Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENTS FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

HISTORY

OF

THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 30th instant and 1st proximo for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. JAMES G. SMITH, who has obtained six months' leave of absence.

The ballot-box will be open at the office of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, at 11-30 a.m., on 21st May, 1888, for SUPPLY of COUNTRY MALT LIQUOR at Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Aden, Ahmedabad, Deesa, and Abu.

Forms of Tenders and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Poona, 14th April, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that all CONTRACTS which will be taken from 1st April, 1888, by Mr. PALLONJEE RUTTONJEE CONTRACTOR, will be in his own name and for his sole benefit, and that no one else will have any share or interest in the Profit or Loss, which may arise out of such contracts from 1st April, 1888.—Dated this 19th day of April, 1888.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for
Mr. Pallonjee, Ruttonjee Contractor.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, for the Second Half of 1887 will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, on MONDAY, the 30th April, 1888, at 30-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Mazagon Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st April, 1866.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATIONS.

MESSRS. GANZ and Co., Ld., Bombay Agency, Bombay, are prepared to give estimates for the SUPPLY of DYNAMO-MACHINES, TRANSFORMERS, ARC, and INCANDESCENT LAMPS, and all necessary Electric plant, together with suitable power (either Steam, Gas, or Water Motors.)

MESSRS. GANZ & Co., Ld., obtained the FIRST ORDER of MERIT at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition for the excellence of their Exhibits shown at work on that occasion.

The following are a few of the Central Stations working with our system, viz:—

Budapest	4,000 lamps	London	200	lamps.
Lucerne	1,800 „	Rome	12,000	„
Monte Vido	7,200 „	Milan	1,500	„
Melbourne	3,500 „	Odessa	2,500	„

For particulars of our system, please to apply to GANZ & Co., Ld., Bombay Office, Opposite Custom House.

NEW STATIONERY

CAN BE HAD AT

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8	0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7	8	
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7	0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	„
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5	8	„
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3	0	„
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5."	2	0	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1	4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	2	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4		„
RAILWAY BUFF	2	0	„
ADVERTISER," No. 4	1	14	„
'SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1	12	„
SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	„
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
'GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1	4	„
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	„

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE, by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price, Rs. 1; postage, 1 anna.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
„ 1885	£988,156
„ 1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods to ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaving either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____________ Day of ______________ 18___ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________________
Address ____________________
Occupation ____________________
____________________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein; it also treats on the cause of premature decline, loss of manhood, nervous debility, lassitude, shyness, incapacity for study or business, distaste for society, and the numberless infirmities resulting from youthful errors or excesses of adult life, together with the highly successful and thoroughly safe mode of treatment, whereby sufferers may speedily be restored to health and happiness.—Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

THE *BEST ARTICLES* from the best English Periodicals are reproduced every month in the

LITERARY ALBUM.

It Contains subjects, useful and instructive, pleasing and interesting to ALL GENERAL READERS.

Which is the BEST Periodical in India?—
THE "LITERARY ALBUM."

WHY?—Because it Contains BEST ARTICLES SELECTED from all the English Periodicals.

Which is the CHEAPEST PERIODICAL?—
THE "LITERARY ALBUM."

WHY?—Because it gives Matters NOT TO BE FOUND in any single Periodical, whatever its price.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 3; Including Postage, Rs. 3-6. Specimen Copy for half anna for Postage.

Apply to the MANAGER, "Literary Album," care of RIPON PRINTING PRESS, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BERIGNY & Co.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indigo should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Billiousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so long experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,
SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS, & Co., OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—		Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY	Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE	Gold Foil	„ 47
DRY SOUVERAIN	Gold Foil	„ 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—		
NIERSTEINER, 1874		„ 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878		„ 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL		„ 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.		„ 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

NEW YEAR
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886. Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition. Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition. Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885; also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition. Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed. Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 34
Quarterly	„ 15	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	2
Third do.	2
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2 As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line
Second do.	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1.
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Professor Chatre's Circus, 9 p.m.
Band, B. V. R. Corps, Esplanade Bandstand, 9 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Esplanade Bandstand, 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Knight Errant (s), from Cardiff ; Knight Companion (ship), New Port ; Patna (s), and Colaba (s), Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Mecca (s), for Marmagoa, &c. ; Endeavour (s), Pondicherry ; Orion (s), Trieste and Venice ; Chupra (s), Rangoon ; Lepanto (s), Hull ; Dora (s), Palermo ; Avoca (s), and Heros (barque), Zanzibar ; Hindoo (s), Kathiawar Coast ; and Lalpoora (s), Calcutta.

Fair.—The annual fair at the Mahomedan burial-ground at Sonapore will be held this day.

Bombay Post Office.—Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee Raghina, head cashier of the Bombay General Post Office, has applied for pension, but the Medical Board pronounced him fit for further service ; he is now on furlough.

Fire on Boardship.—A fire broke out on Tuesday morning in the coal bunker of the s.s. Apollo, lying in the Prince's Dock. The fire was speedily extinguished. The dock steam fire-engine was in attendance. The damages were nominal.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at DeLisle Road, touching the death of Gopal Krishna, aged 35 years, a G. I. P. Railway porter, attached to the Byculla Station. Deceased, about twelve days ago, while at work, accidentally got the toes of his left foot crushed by the wheels of a waggon passing over it. Tetanus supervened and he died on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

High Court Appointments.—Mr. Lane, junior clerk to the Judges of the High Court, has been appointed to act as a Deputy Registrar during the absence on leave of Mr. L. A. Watkins ; and Mr. Nusserwanjee Framjee Mirza, B.A., LL.B., has been appointed to act for Mr. Lane. On the present incumbents vacating their offices, it is intended, in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Committee, to reduce the salaries of the Deputy Registrars and the Senior Judges' clerk to Rs. 300 per month, and to confer the appointments on natives, preference being given to native members of the Bar.

Moonlight Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the B. V. R. Corps, at the Esplanade bandstand, this evening, commencing at 9 o'clock :—

Overture	Fidelio	Beethoven.
Selection	Romeo and Juliet	C. Gounod.
Valse	Officers'	C. Coote.
March	Ring of Prussian Coronation	Meyerber.
Aria	The Lost Cord	A. Sullivan.
Selection	La Mascotti	Audran.
Valse	Myasotis	C. Lowthian.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fire in Picquet Road.—Yesterday forenoon a fire broke out in a room of a chawl occupied by labourers and situated at Angriawady, immediately behind the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps Head-Quarters, at Picquet Road. The chawl was divided into twenty rooms with bamboo partitions. On the alarm being raised a manual engine from Pydownee arrived at the scene, followed by the steam fire-engines from the Fort and Pydownee stations. The fire spread rapidly and enveloped the building in flames within a short time. There was a good supply of water from the Vehar main and also from a well near by, and the fire was got under control within half an hour. By 12-30 p.m. it was completely extinguished. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a fireplace. The damage is estimated at Rs. 5,000. The chawl was the property of Mr. Vurjeewundass Madhowdass.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY.

The tenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the company's press premises, near the Carnac Railway Overbridge. Mr. Damoder Gordhundas, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1887, was submitted to the meeting :—

The shareholders on perusal of the annexed printed statement of accounts will observe that the business of your company during the year has been satisfactory. During the year under report your company has made a net profit of Rs. 20,003-13-4, out of which your directors have carried Rs. 10,000 to the credit of the machinery deterioration fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,003-13-4 as per following abstract :—Total income in Bombay and Ahmednagar, Rs. 1,04,041-10-3 ; total, expenditure ditto, Rs. 84,037-12-11 ; total, aRs. 20,003-13-4 ; less, amount carried to machinery deterioration fund account, Rs. 10,000-0-0 ; total Rs. 10,000-13-4 ; add previous years' balance, Rs. 10,660-3-10 ; total Rs. 20,664-1-2, thus making up a sum of Rs. 29,664-1-2, out of which your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 50 per share should be declared, but they leave to the discretion of the shareholders to determine, and whatever balance there may remain after writing off the bad and doubtful debts be carried forward to next year's account. Your directors also recommend to write off the amount of Rs. 13,550 standing at the credit of the reserve fund to machinery account. Your directors regret to inform you that owing to keen competition and reduction in the rates of pressing charges made by other rival factories, a loss of Rs. 2,124-5-3 has been sustained by the Company at Ahmednagar. Your directors have the pleasure to inform you that the company had filed a suit against Mr. Ahmedbhoy in respect of rent, and it was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Starling, who has made his award almost in favour of the company.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report ; Rs. 13,550 standing at the credit of the reserve fund was written off to machinery account ; declaring a dividend of Rs. 75 per share ; re-electing Messrs. Damodher Gordhundas and Sivpursad Laljeemul as directors of the company ; re-appointing Mr. Palonjee Framjee Mehta as auditor of the accounts of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 125, and a vote of thanks to the directors, secretaries and treasurers for their able conduct of the business of the company.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman was tendered, and the meeting terminated.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1888-89	£14,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1888 to 21st April 1888	£1,084,200
Balance to be remitted from 22nd April 1888 to 31st March 1889	£12,915,800

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 24th April, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·859
Temperature of the Air	83·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	73·7
Relative humidity of Air	·720
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	78·7
General Directions of Wind.*	WNW, NW, NNW, NW, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	267

* From midnight to midnight.

A barrister has just been summoned before the Benchers of his Inn charged with the serious professional offence of accepting a fee of half-a-guinea when his brief was marked with a guinea. The offender was severely reprimanded, and informed that he had departed from "the best traditions of the Bar." He respectfully urged that he had imagined that he was following "the best traditions of the Bar," inasmuch as he had *taken all he could get.* So struck were the Benchers, either with the force of this observation, or the forensic ability displayed by the culprit in his own defence, that they let him off without further remark.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

BREACH OF A COPYRIGHT.

At the High Court on Tuesday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott delivered judgment in the case of Gunga Vishnu Shrikissondas *vs.* Moreshwar Bapoojee Heghiste, which was brought in consequence of the defendant having unlawfully republished, in a cheaper form in 1886, a revised and annotated edition of the Vrutraj, a Sanskrit work on religious ceremonial, in which the plaintiff claimed a subsisting copyright as first publisher. The defence was that the defendant, and not the plaintiff, compiled the annotations and revised matter, and that the plaintiff, having fraudulently obtained a copy of this compilation, published it as his own work. Defendant further urged that the work was an independent work, written without reference to the plaintiff's book, and that the resemblance was due only to the nature of the subject, and the necessarily similar character of the quotations and authorities cited. Mr. Farran and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Khunderao Morojee, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship said :—This suit is brought under Act XX. of 1847 against the defendant for having unlawfully republished, in a cheaper form, in 1886, a revised and annotated edition of the Vrutraj, a well-known Sanskrit work on religious ceremonial, in which revised edition the plaintiff had a subsisting copyright as first publisher, registered on the 14th May, 1885, under Act XXV. of 1867. The defendant replies that he and not the plaintiff compiled the annotations and revised matter in question, and that the plaintiff, having fraudently obtained a copy of this compilation, published it as his own work. The defendant further raised an issue as regards the injunction staying his sale claimed by the plaintiff to the effect that even if the Court holds that the plaintiff has not wrongfully appropriated the defendant's book, still the work is an independent work, written without reference to the plaintiff's work, and that the resemblance is due only to the nature of the subject and the necessarily similar character of the quotations and the authorities cited. First, as regards the law applicable to the case. It is not a case of piracy from a wholly original work. The foundation of both plaintiff's and defendant's book is an old Sanskrit work on Hindu ceremonial which is not the subject of literary property, but may be published by any one that likes to pay for the printing of it. The copyright claimed lies in the annotations, alterations and additions to the original text which the parties admit to be material and valuable, and in which the plaintiff claims copyright by reason of his prior publication and registration (Cary *vs.* Longman, 1 East 358). No doubt the part improperly taken must be substantial (Cave *vs.* Chatterton, 3 App. Ca. 483). But the materiality of the additions was admitted by the defendant, as he says they were made under his direction, and "that they were an important improvement on the old work," and he claims, in consequence, an exclusive right in this edition of the Vrutraj. It is quite clear, on the authorities that although the sources of information from which a work is compiled are open to all the world, still a writer must go to those sources, and he is not at liberty to save himself that labour by simply appropriating the labour and industry of a previous compiler, with an existing copyright. The utmost he can do is to use the references of his predecessor. He must not merely copy (see Kelly *vs.* Morris, 1 Eq. 697 ; Morris *vs.* Ashbee, 7. Eq. 34; Lewis *vs.* Fullerton, 2 Bea 6 : and Pike *vs.* Nicholas, 5 Ch. 251). "If instead of searching into the common sources and obtaining your subject matter thence, you avail yourself of the labour of your predecessor, adopt his arrangement entirely, or with only a colourable variation—this is an unfair use of the plaintiff's work. But a person may publish a work in the same general form, provided he does so from his own resources and makes the work his own by his own labour and industry." (Farrold *vs.* Houlston 3 Kay and J. 708.) There is another point of law which bears upon the case. It often occurs in these cases of disputed compilations that there is some piracy to get her with a good deal of original work. Where the piracy is material, the Court must still hold the case to be one of infringed copyright. This was distinctly laid down by Lord Eldon in a famous copyright case sixty years ago. (See Mawman *vs.* Tegg, 3 Russ at p. 390). "As to the hard consequences," says the Chancellor, which would follow from granting an injunction when a very large proportion of the work is unquestionably original. I can only say that, if the parts which have been copied cannot be separated from those which are original, without destroying the use and value of the original matter, he, who has made an improper use of that which did not belong to him, must suffer the consequences of so doing. If a man mixes what belongs to him with what belongs to me, and the mixture be forbidden by law, he must again separate them, and he must bear all the mischief and loss which the separation may occasion. If an individual chooses in any work to mix my literary matter with his own, he must be restrained from publishing my literary matter which belongs to me, and if the parts of the work cannot be separated, and if by that means the injunction which restrained the publication of his literary matter prevents also the publication of his own literary matter he has only himself to blame." Now to come to the facts as proved by the evidence. The plaintiff says, that being a dealer in Sanskrit and religious works he was told by a Sanskrit scholar, named Appashastri, that the Vrutraj was not correct—that he then obtained and gave a copy of the work to Appa and Krishna, both of them Shastrees whom he had previously employed to correct. This was in 1882, and in spring 1884 the Shastrees returned it corrected, waiving any right they had in the work. He paid them Rs. 200 for their labour on the 11th March, 1885, having caused to be printed 1,000 copies of the book on the 14th December 1884. He registered the book on the 14th May, 1885, and sold before the suit 175 copies at Rs. 5 a copy less 20 per cent. to agents. The defendant's edition did not appear till December 1886, when plaintiff set two Shastrees to compare the two works who found them very similar. The suit, in consequence, was filed, April 1887. This was the first work plaintiff had registered, but he had been in business as a bookseller 15 years, and had sold many Sanskrit books. Appa and Krishna had been employed by him for 14 years as plaintiff could not himself read Sanskrit. They were also press correctors, one at the Education Society's Press, the other at the Gunpat Press. Plaintiff swore that defendant told him nothing about his (defendant's) new edition until plaintiff's edition was published, and he also denies that he borrowed defendant's draft and copied it. Before the hearing, Appa became very ill. Plaintiff applied for leave to examine him *de bene esse.* Defendant did not consent to the examination, and during the time spent in obtaining the order, Appa Shastree died, and his evidence is lost to the case. But Krishna gave evidence, and stated that they were occupied two years, and that they altered, struck out, quoted and added original matter. He denies that he copied from any other draft and said on the contrary the defendant's edition was a copy of his work. He admitted there is some difference in the notes to the two books, but none in the text. He could not give the names of his authorities without going to the books themselves, but he says he added some entirely new ceremonies and many slokas and mantras. Then came Valchandra Shastri, a mendicant Brahmin, who knew Sanskrit, helped the others, and added three lines of his own to the book. Appa's son next came and said his father used to examine in Sanskrit for the Government—he remembered this work in progress, and said it was done by his father in the mornings when Appa had leisure. He was a good witness, and gave his evidence in a manner that went to confirm the plaintiff's case. The evidence of the next two witnesses was not worth very much. They were called as having examined the two books. They confirmed the similarity of the text, but their examination of the notes had been very imperfect and superficial. Cashinath Shastree gave evidence as having been a pupil of Appa in Sanskrit, and having seen him at work upon this Vrutraj for about two years with religious works before him. This witness seemed honest, and his evidence was important. Narayen Luxmon, Sanskrit High Court Interpreter, had made translations from the additional matter, had examined portions of the works, had found them similar, and found plaintiff's notes in defendant's book. The notes, he examined, were mostly small corrections. He gave the following instance :—A note in plaintiff's book explaining a word to mean "little things which grow." The translation in defendant's book is "delicate sprouts." Another note suggested different kinds of turmeric—another inserts the word "good," and is not in defendant's book. I now come to defendant's case. It must be remembered that the plaintiff's prior publication and registration establish a presumption in his favour, and throw the onus on the defendant. It must also be remembered that defendant's main defence rests on an alleged fraud on the part of the plaintiff and his two Shastrees, and there is no better established rule than that which obliges a man who alleges fraud, to clearly prove the fraud he alleges. The defendant is a bookseller and publisher of long standing, and his story is that he had previously published editions of the Vrutraj, and in the Shak year 1802 (A. D. 1880), he conceived the plan of a Vrutraj with additions and notes. He put the matter in the hands of Shastrees, who returned the work in Shak 1804. But as he had published in Shak 1803, a fresh edition of the unrevised Vrutraj he kept this revised Vrutraj till 28th October A. D. 1885, when he had it printed for sale. He swore that in Shak 1802, he mentioned his plan to the plaintiff. One Vithul Shamree had been his principal Shastree in revising the work—a man who was a Sanskrit press corrector till eight years ago, when he changed his trade, opened a dispensary and started as a native doctor. Defendant says the work was done by Vithul at the house of another Shastree Bapu. But Bapu is dead, and defendant could not say when. He said, as regards the number of notes to the work, that the plaintiff's number is 772, and his 575. The printers who printed the work for the defendant appeared, and proved that it was printed from manuscript written on an old Vrutraj. One of them admitted in cross examination that a misprint, which occured in the plaintiff's book, "nru" instead of "mru" was repeated in the defendant's book. But in the defendant's draft it was also written "mru" not "nru," so that I do not attach much importance to this, although it was relied upon by the plaintiff. It was, on the other hand, shown by the defendant that whilst in plaintiff's book there are no diacritical lines, they occur frequently in defendant's book and in defendant's manuscripts. This, like the difference of the notes, may be *bona fide* evidence of independent work, or may have been added to prove an independence that did not exist in fact. Vithul Shamree confirmed the defendant's story, and told how he and his brother Shastrees did the work. He says Bapu Vishnu and Ladasee, all aided in the work as Shastrees, Bapu, he said, was dead. It is an important fact, as the defendant charges fraud, that the other Shastrees were not called to corroborate defendant's story. They all, according to Vithul, wrote in the book, and he said pupils also made additions. He further said,—and now we come to the keystone of the defence,—that when the work was finished, they, the revising Shastrees, submitted the work to one Chintaman, who showed it to other Shastrees. He says Chintaman kept the work some months (during which time the piracy is alleged to be committed), and then returned it with some suggestions which were not adopted. Vithul, as a witness, did not impress me favourably. At one time he gave the date of 1800 (A. D. 1878) for the beginning of the work, but he changed afterwards to 1802. He also stated that after he got the work back from Chintaman he made some alterations which would be fatal to the charge against plaintiff of piracy, but he may have referred to the notes only, and he contradicted the statement next day. He admitted that one of the additions to the book was not a literal transcript from an old writer, but a summary of the sense. Yet this is found *verbatim* in defendant's book. Indeed, it is an admitted fact in the case that the defendant's text is *verbatim* the same. It is only the notes that differ. A Brahmin priest, Ganesh Bapujee, identified some of Bapu's writings in defendant's manuscripts. This would have been very important evidence if it had been trustworthy. But I did not believe the man. He had been at some time, two or four years before he died, a pupil of Bapu's for a year or six months, and Bapu, he said, had died four or five years ago in Bombay. His pupilhood of a year or six months taking place two or four years before the master died, four or five years ago, was not in my opinion satisfactory foundation of a grave charge of fraud. In my opinion the date of Bapu's death has not been proved. Next came Chintaman himself. He earns Rs. 12 a month at a press. He says he got the defendant's manuscripts five or six years ago, from Vithul Shewram, for his approval of the additions. He then goes on, "I kept the book four or five months. During that time the plaintiff asked me for it ; he said he wanted to look at it to see what additions we had made. He kept it two or two-and-half months." If this statement were true, there would be an end of the plaintiff's case. But I did not believe the witness. The story is most improbable. It is flatly denied by the other side. He is only confirmed by Vithul. As regards the receipt for the manuscripts, and not confirmed by anybody as regards the loan to the plaintiff of the manuscripts. Vithul described Chitaman as a competent Shastree, but when he, Chintaman, was asked to find any passage of the book that he could translate—the book he is stated to have carefully studied for months—he said he must have a dictionary; and when asked to find even a word he knew, he could only point to three : (1) Parvatti, the name of a well-known goddess ; (2) the name of a Sanskrit authority ; and (3) the Sanskrit word for "observances." This, coupled with the improbability of the whole story about this copying, and the manner in which the evidence was given by Chintaman himself, makes me reject the story altogether. That completes the evidence for the defendant, and I do not believe the story by which the alleged fraud is attempted to be proved. The mere dates almost put the defendant out of court, and his explanation of the plaintiff's being so long first in the field is lame to a degree. Moreover, it is surprising he did not know of the plantiff's work during its career of eighteen months. Sanskrit books and Sanskrit booksellers are not so very plentiful in Bombay. In short, I am forced to the conclusion that the defendant has proved no fraud, and his defence fails. Then comes the subsidiary question whether the defendant's edition is so much a reproduction of the plaintiff's work as to entitle the plaintiff to an injunction. I have not, of course, been able to compare the two works by reading them through. I proposed to ask, and the plaintiff was willing that I should ask, a first-rate Sanskrit scholar, Dr. Peterson, to compare them; but the defendant demurred as it might hamper him on appeal. However, a knowledge of Sanskrit is not necessary. The defendant, in his written statement, admits the plaintiff's work, so far as the text goes to be similar in every respect to his own work, and he says, the notes are only altered for the sake of appearance. I am not sure that he stated his own case fairly as regards the notes. But there is no doubt as regards the text being the same. There is no doubt, too, as regards the amount of new matter. I have counted the number of emendations of the text—they are about 600 in the plaintiff's manuscripts, and, besides emendations there are 33 considerable, additions pasted in, amongst which are summaries not to be found in addition to long and important passages translated in Exhibits H, I, J, K, L, M, N, I am forced to the conclusion the defendant has copied the plaintiff's emendations and additions. Consequently, I think the case comes within Lord Eldon's rule, I have already cited. "If a man mixes what belongs to him with what belongs to me, and the mixture is forbidden by the law, he must again separate them and he must bear all the mischief and loss which the separation may occasion." My judgment is therefore for the plaintiff. A perpetual injunction must issue to restrain defendant from further selling or printing copies of the annotated Vrutraj—and an account must be taken of the net profits made by defendant by his sale, and the unsold copies of his edition must be handed over to plaintiff. All costs must be paid by defendant.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Apl. 26.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 27.—Departure of Sir Lepel Griffin.
Departure of M. S. Sutlej.
„ 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 30.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Telephone Co.
May 1.—May Day.
„ 2.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 3.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 4.—Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
„ 5.—Distribution of Prizes, Bombay Gymnastic Institution.
„ 7.—Bank Holiday (Scotland).
High Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Departure of Parsee Cricketers.
„ 9.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 10.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 11.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 12.—Month of Ramazan commences.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 14.—Small Causes Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 16.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 17.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
„ 18.—Departure of M. S. Shannon.
„ 20.—Pentecost.
„ 20.—Whit Monday (Bank holiday).
„ 22.—Holiday at Law Offices.
Departure of M. S. Assam.
„ 23.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
„ 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.

"Good wine needs no bush," neither is it necessary to extol the virtues of Rowlands' Maccassar Oil, which for nearly 100 years has been considered the best and safest preparation for the hair of children and adults, being perfectly free from any lead, poisonous or mineral ingredient. It prevents and arrests baldness, and produces luxuriant and glossy growth of hair. Sold also in a golden colour for fair-haired children and adults. Rowlands' Eukonia is a pure and delicate toilet powder in three tints—white, rose, and cream. Ask Chemists and stores for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid noxious imitations.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I., presiding. There were present, besides the chairman, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Col. Merewether, Sir Frank Souter, Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, M. N. Banaji, R. N. Khote, C.I.E., Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.

ALLEGED LEAKAGE FROM THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar asked the Acting Commissioner, if it were true that the Malaber Hill reservoir had been leaking, and that large quantities of water had been passing into the storm water drain and from thence into the Back Bay. He himself had seen large quantities of water passing from the drain near the Khote footpath into the Back Bay. There must be something wrong with the Malabar Hill reservoir if such large quantities of water leaked from it and ran to waste. If the report were true that the reservoir was leaking he wished to know what steps the Commissioner was going to take.

The Acting Commissioner said that last year, during the rains, he had asked Mr. Walter about the large quantity of water passing through the drains into the Back Bay, and he informed him that it was due, not to any leakage from the reservoir, but to the springs of water which were in that locality. The Commissioner read a letter he had received from Mr. J. W. Smith, Acting Executive Engineer, on the subject.

Mr. Smith in his letter said that the unusually swampy condition of the Chowpatty Flats observed by the Health Officer was due, in great measure, to the sludge valve of the Malabar Hill reservoir having been opened and kept open to empty and drain the storage or distribution basin, while a new 24-inch bend was being inserted in the main leading from the vaults below the filter beds, and the stairs were being put up by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas. The valve was opened on the 16th January, and remained so until about the 1st February. It was reopened about the 8th February, and was not again closed until the 22nd idem. There was always some water running while the valve was open, and sometimes the quantity was considerable. There are, however, at all times a few springs issuing from the hill, but it is not to be supposed that they arise entirely from leakage of the reservoir. Were it so, they would not, as they do, increase in the rains, and diminish in the hot weather. On the 22nd January, 1886, Mr. Inspector Cluley at the direction of the Municipal Commissioner made inquiries on the subject. A very old man was brought to him and he said he remembered springs of water there all his life. He pointed out a place in the bushes, where he declared there had formerly been a well used by a Parsi, who had a bungalow close by. Mr. Cluley opened out the bushes and found a quantity of water there. The old man stated repeatedly that there was plenty of spring water in the hill before the reservoir was even thought of. At the place in the bushes pointed out by the old man, a small tank has been built, and Mr. Smith recommended that it might be enlarged and made water-tight. The water would be useful for the purposes of the garden, and if more than sufficient a pipe might be laid to the road-watering tanks in Walkeshwar Road, near the new culvert and retaining well. If these overflowed, the water would pass under the road on to the foreshore. This would be a simple remedy for what was complained of by the Health Officer, and would, it was thought, be sufficiently effective.

Sir Frank Souter said that there were some springs in that neighbourhood, where dhobies were formerly washing clothes.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said that an impression was abroad that the water flowing into the Back Bay was due to leakage from the reservoir ; but if it was due to springs, the fact must be publicly announced. It would be remembered that there had been an animated discussion about the use of Malabar Hill stones in the construction of the reservoir, instead of the Nowrojee Hill stone, as contracted, and the public of Bombay were, therefore, anxious to know if the leakage were due to the reservoir being built of inferior materials.

The Acting Commissioner said that there was not a single reservoir which could be made perfectly water-tight by any engineer in the world. From inquiries he had made, there was no such leakage, as was supposed by some, from the reservoir. However, the Commissioner promised to make still further inquiries.

THE QUESTION OF MR. WALTON'S LEAVE.

The Council next proceeded to consider the following resolution of the Corporation passed on the 23rd February last :— "That the Town Council be requested to inform the Corporation—(1) whether the rules under which leave is granted to Municipal officers are the rules of the Uncovenanted Service of Government, and (2) whether the conditions, under which leave has recently been granted to the Executive Engineer of the Municipality, are the conditions which have never been previously adopted or recognised by the Town Council."

It was resolved to inform the Corporation in reply to the first query that the rules under which leave was granted to Municipal officers were not the rules of the Uncovenanted Service of Government under section 58 of the Municipal Act, such leave was granted by the Town Council as to them might seem proper. With reference to the second query the Corporation be informed that the conditions under which leave had been granted to the Executive Engineer were not the conditions which had ever previously been adopted or recognized under the Uncovenanted Service Rules of Government, which were made applicable in cases of allowances only, under the authority of section 59 of the Act, because such a case had never previously occurred.

INTEREST ON WATER WORKS LOANS.

A letter was read from the Acting Commissioner asking the Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 9,400 from surplus cash balance to meet the extra cost of the sinking fund and interest instalments of Rs. 12,00,000 Drainage and Water Works Loan, and the new loan of Rs. 6,82,000, the Government of India having refused to allow the loans to run for sixty years, and ordered that these and future loans were not to run for more than forty years. The sanction asked for was granted.

The Acting Commissioner said that the Government of Bombay, as well as himself, were in favour of the loan running for sixty, instead of forty, years. All the correspondence relating to the subject had been sent on to the Corporation.

The Council then adjourned.

FRACAS BETWEEN SWEEPERS AND POLICE.

Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Dhunna Walla, Tacka Soorjee, Jamma Bhissa, and six other sweepers, employes of the Bombay Municipality, and living in the Sweepers' Chawl in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, were brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Jones, before Mr. P. Ryan, with disorderly and riotous behaviour, and being members of an unlawful assembly on Friday last, the 20th instant, in a public thoroughfare at the corner of Trimbuck Purushram Street. The case for the prosecution was that, about noon on the date in question, six of the accused came out of the Northbrook Gardens and went to a police sepoy's post at the corner of Trimbuck Purushram Street, adjoining Grant Road, and abused the policeman doing duty there. One of the accused raised his stick and attempted to strike the sepoy, when the policeman warded off the blow and snatched it from him ; the whole of the men then kicked and assaulted the policeman, and threw him on the ground. An alarm was raised, when another policeman came up from the direction of Cammateepoora. With the assistance of the townspeople three of the accused were seized and were being conveyed to the police chowkey at Girgaum, when several other sweepers came up armed with sticks, and endeavoured to rescue their comrades. A free fight ensued. A large body of sweepers who had heard of the affray came up armed with sticks and assisted in the attempt to rescue their comrades. They were, however, soon beaten back to their quarters by the townspeople.

The nine accused, who were the principal actors in the affray, were taken in custody. The Magistrate, upon the evidence adduced, convicted the whole of the accused on a charge of disorderly behaviour in a public place, and fined three of the accused Rs. 15 each ; four others were fined Rs. 10 each, and the remaining two Rs. 5 each.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

Re Muncharam Munmohundas.—Mr. Mankar asked for leave to amend the schedule by inserting the name of a new creditor, to serve notices, and for an adjournment until after the May vacation. His lordship remarked that the insolvent filed his schedule a year and three months ago, and he seemed to have done nothing during that period. Mr. Mankar said the insolvent obtained leave some time ago to withdraw his petition, but as he failed to compromise with his creditors, he has had to apply for leave to amend the schedule. He had passed a blank promissory note to the creditor whose name he now wanted to insert in the schedule. His lordship granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, and adjourned the hearing until after the vacation.

Petition Dimissed.—The petition of Vizbhucandas Samaldas was dismissed for want of prosecution.

Discharge.—Rukhmabai, widow of Kassinath Shankar, whose discharge was adjourned with protection for a year, now applied for it at the end of the period. The application was granted.

LADY DOCTORS FOR BURMA.

A Rangoon paper says :—"Among the passengers to Calcutta by the last mail steamer were Miss Cecilia Brooking and Miss Honorine Forbes, who have both been successful in passing the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and are now on their way to enter the Government Medical College, Calcutta, on a three years' course of medical training. The Local Government lately sanctioned the foundation of three scholarships for female students at the Government Medical College, Calcutta, which are valued at Rs. 40 per mensem, and are tenable for ten years. There is a restriction, however, which is that only one student will be allowed to enjoy the benefits of the scholarship in one year. This being the case, Bishop Pigandet applied to Mr. Hodson, and from him to the local Government, offering to defray the cost of a second scholarship, for the first year only, to allow two young ladies instead of one to go together in the first year to Calcutta. The Chief Commissioner answered this request by adding another scholarship to the three already sanctioned by the local Government, and thus Miss Brooking and Miss Forbes are enabled to be fellow-students in the first year of the new Burma scholarship. Both these young ladies have passed a standard of the Burmese language equal to the standard of the Provincial Middle School Examination, such a knowledge being indispensable, as the Government intend returning all these young lady doctors to Burma, and opening up a practice here for them. We congratulate the Lady Superior of St. John's Convent, where these young ladies were educated, and the young ladies themselves on their success in thus carving for themselves an honourable and useful career by their own perseverance and application."

THE JUDGE AND THE BARRISTER.

A rising young barrister of the Calcutta bar was, a few days ago, rebuked for his levity of tone by the Hon. Mr. Justice Trevelyan. It appears that a case was being heard before his Lordship, having reference to the right of succession to certain property. The plaintiff was alleged to be a lunatic at the time of his father's death, and also at the time the succession to the property opened out. The defence contended that, under the Hindoo Law, he could not succeed on these grounds. The learned counsel for the plaintiff, a rising junior, in the course of his address, remarked that his client was not a lunatic, but merely "somewhat eccentric" at that period. He drew the attention of the Court to the fact that many people were styled lunatics who in reality were not so. As an instance of this, he reminded the Court that Cabinet Ministers in the opposition often referred to their colleagues in office as "lunatics," and that other officers high up in the service of her Majesty were occasionally so styled. His Lordship thereupon observed that such remarks from learned counsel were improper and wholly out of place, and to allude to the officers of the Crown in this manner was quite an uncalled for proceeding. He added pointedly that, although the case hinged on the sanity or insanity of one of the parties, the Court had every right to expect the counsel engaged to be sane.

SCENE IN A BENGAL MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

A Raneegunge correspondent, writing on the 18th instant, says :—The Magistrate's Court here yesterday was the scene of some excitement, owing to a case being tried in which several foreigners were implicated for endeavouring to "demonstrate in the imperative mood" on a Babu, while that functionary, who is the Moonsiff of this station, was seated on the magisterial bench dispensing justice. The result of this unsolicited action on the part of the defendants, it would appear, was that there was a sudden suspension of work on that day at Court, owing to a stampede among the clerks, peons, &c., all of whom are natives, and who most probably have imagined that the Russans had come at last. The Moonsiff himself had lost all presence of mind sufficiently long to enable the delinquents to escape to the next station, 20 miles away, before they were arrested; but how they had gone away so sharply when no train was available at the time remained a mystery, and some went so far as to conjecture that they were in league with the evil one, till it was ascertained in Court that they accommodated themselves in the breakvan of the Asansol pilot, which was leaving the station at the time. The result of the trial was that one of the defendants was find Rs. 20, while the others were remanded till the 25th instant. This unfortunate affair would not have assumed the proportions it did if a little consideration were shown by the native Moonsiff towards one of the defendants, a female, who was disputing a civil suit before him, especially when he was aware that she was a foreigner an Austrain, and unacquainted even with the English language sufficiently to prove the claim against her, a false one which, it is averred, it is.

MADRAS.

The late Mr. A. R. Hayes.—By the untimely death of Mr. Alfred Robert Hayes, M.A., Cambridge, Professor of Mathematics in the Rangoon High School, the Madras Presidency has lost one of her brightest scholars. He was the second son of Mr. J. W. Hayes, senior Advocate, Bangalore. He received his early education under the Rev. Dr. Pope in the Ootacamund Grammar School, passing 6th in the 1st class in the First in Arts Examination of 1865 ; the late Mr. A. L. V. Ramana, Sub Judge of Bellary, being first, and the Rev. D. W. Kidd, now Chaplain of Vepery, standing second in the list of that year. Mr. Alfred Hayes entered Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in October 1866, and passed in the Mathematical Honor Tripos as a Junior Optime in January 1870. He then studied law, and was called to the bar in 1872. He afterwards returned to India, and, after practising for a little while in Madura, went over to Burma, where he was elected Mathematical Tutor of the then newly established Rangoon High School.—*Times.*

The Saidapet Police.—A correspondent writes :—"Anent the numerous cases of house-breaking and theft (accompanied in one case with great violence) and of real or apprehended attempts thereat, a petition got up by the *elite* of the town and numerously signed was addressed to (1) the District (2) the Deputy Magistrate, (3) the Inspector General of Police, and (4) the Superintendent of Police. The petitioners' request was, of course, that the local Police force being insufficient and inefficient, there should be an increase in the number of constables after the dregs that disgrace the service are swept away. The introduction of the night patrolling system was also advocated. In response to the petition, Colonel Rolland, Superintendent of Police, met the signatories to the petition by appointment at the Saidapet Club premises, at 7 p.m., on Friday last. He very minutely and get politely made enquiries in to the matter, and promised to do all he can for the safety of our persons and property. The existence of certain gambling clubs having been urged upon him, he very kindly took the trouble of inspecting one of their favorite places of resort, and noted down the same. The Head Constable has been suspended. On the whole, the gallant Colonel's action was well advised, and by his patient enquiry he has left on the mind of all of us a very favourable impression of his readiness to guard the welfare of the public by ensuring the safety of their persons, and property, and has thus set an example which public officers similarly situated will do well to follow."—*Mail.*

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."
Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases ; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."
Why suffer ? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorroids.

BENGAL.

The Stanley Opera Company.—After a lengthened stay in Calcutta, the Stanley troupe are now wishing us good-by. Saturday was the last night of the season, after which they leave for Australia, as they announce, to strengthen the company.—*Statesman.*

The Police and the Kyd Street Disaster.—Considering the efficiency of the Detective Department and the able and experienced officers in the Police Force, it seems strange, though true, that the Police up to date have not been able to find any of the men, or their mistry, who were engaged in the masonry work at No. 11, Kyd Street, on the day of its sudden collapse. That there were a number of men employed in the house is known, not only from Mrs. Sassoon's statement to the Police, but also from the evidence of the Chinaman and the *mistry* who were examined at the Coroner's Court, and yet the Police have not been able to get any of these men, who are the only parties who can give evidence as to how the disaster occurred. —*Indian Daily News.*

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 14th of April there were 232 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 27·9 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 252 deaths, and the death-rate was 30·3 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 59 from cholera, 62 from fevers, 18 from tetanus, and 1 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—5 Non-Asiatics, 3 Mixed Races, 159 Hindus, 63 Mahomedans, and 2 other races. The Health officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 14th April was 232 against 252 and 235 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 87. There were 59 deaths from cholera, against 68 and 65 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 45. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 62 and 15, respectively, against 48 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·9 per mille per annum, against 34·3 the mean of the last five years.

"GIB."

In the current number of the *Cornhill Magazine* Dr. Henry Field gives a vivid account of a visit to Gibraltar. Dr. Field says of the famous fortress :—

> There is not a more picturesque spot in Europe. Imagine a rock 1,400 feet high—more than three times as high as Edinburgh Castle, and not like that firm-set upon the solid ground, but rising out of the seas—and girdled with the strongest fortifications in the world. Such greatness has nature thrust upon Gibraltar. And few places have seen more history as few have been fought over more times than this in the long wars of the Spaniard and the Moor ; for here the Moor first set foot in Europe, and gave name to the place (Gibraltar being merely Gebel-el-Tarik, the mountain of Tarik, the Moorish invader), and here departed from it, after a conflict of nearly 800 years. The great sight of Gibraltar is the fortifications, which are on an immense scale, as the whole circuit of the rock is seven miles. But not all this requires to be defended, for on the eastern side the cliff is so tremendous that there is no possibility of scaling it. It is fearful to stand on the brow, and look down to where the waves are dashing more than a thousand feet below. The only approach must be by land from the north, or from the sea on the western or southern side. The two latter are defended by a succession of batteries carried along the sea-wall and up the side of the rock, so that there is not a spot on which an assailant can set his foot which is not under the fire of guns. The northern side is pierced by the great galleries cut in the rock, which are the unique feature of Gibraltar that distinguishes it above all the other fortresses of the world. These were begun more than 100 years ago, during the great seige, which lasted nearly four years, when the inhabitants had no rest day or night. After we have passed through one tier, perhaps a mile in length we mount to a second, which rises above the other like the upper deck of an enormous line-of-battle ship.

MARRIAGES IN AMERICA.

The most important article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for April is one on "Marriage Celebration in the United States," by Mr. Frank Gaylord Cook. Grave evils are suggested in relation to the simplicity of the contract, As far back as 1826 Chancellor Kent laid the foundation upon which the latter authorities mainly rest. "No peculiar ceremonies are requisite by the common law to the valid celebration of marriage. The consent of the parties is all that is required." Commenting on this, Mr. Cook says :—

> New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cincinnatti, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco are all situated in States that adhere to the Kent doctrine. Indeed, in only two cities of the larger class in the United States—namely, Boston and Baltimore—would anything more than such agreement be necessary, and even in them, apparently, nothing additional except a ratification of the agreement before a third person duly authorised. Moreover, the population congested in these cities is largely, in some mainly, foreign-born : and the swelling tide of immigration bears to us unfortunately, not the protective, conservative spirit displayed abroad toward the marriage celebration, but the social evils that fester and threaten in Europe. Much is said of the imminent danger to the State through the political corruption of the cities ; and of their social condition a vivid though limited impression was received from the recent Anarchist disturbances. Though their actual condition is not and cannot be described sufficient is known to make their reclamation a work of immediate necessity. To be sure, society cannot be reformed by act of legislature. But a law should embody the truths of experience and should express the better sentiment of the community : in both respects our law of the celebrations of marriage is shamefully deficient, and can be rectified only by legislation. Whether the evil has resulted from the blunders of legislatures or from the misinterpretations of courts is not at present the chief concern. The evil exists ; the remedy is clear. In theory, the legislature makes and the courts interpret, the law. In this case, the courts have so interpreted the law that it must be made over by the legislature.

MR. MEHDI HASAN ON SOCIAL INTERCOURSE IN INDIA.

Commenting on the statements made by Mr. Mehdi Hasan regarding British rule in India, the *Daily Chronicle* says :—

> The statement recently made by Fatha Newaz Jung Mehdi Hasan, a truly loyal and highly-cultivated Mahomedan subject of the Queen, must have been received with much satisfaction by those of our countrymen who saw it. A wise nation will ever have secret doubts as to the effects of its rule over a distant and different race. While naturally proud of the extent of our great Empire, which has excited so much envy, we must sometimes ask ourselves if our rule in India is thoroughly just and completely beneficent one. The greatest error one can labour under is to be conscious of none, Carlyle tells us. In the very nature of things we must expect to find that our administration of the affairs of a subjugated people will be closely criticised by those most affected by it. If any one remain humble, not merely when he is praised, but when he is blamed, says Jean Paul Richter, it is the best proof that he has what has been called the rarest of all Christian virtues. The British nation, as a whole, has never shown itself deaf to the strictures of those it governs. But in the comments of this just-minded Mahomedan gentleman the praise far outweighs the blame. He declares that enough has been seen "during recent years" to convince the Indian subjects of her Majesty that the present government of that Empire is "the best possible government for the country," and he regards the progress made in his native land as "astonishing" during the past century. He has, in fact, but one complaint to make, and that is respecting the social bearing of the English, which is not so conciliatory and agreeable as could be desired. His experience is that few of our compatriots in India are on terms of close intimacy with natives, whatever their claims to rank and culture. There is official intercourse, it is true, but rarely anything beyond that, and this is felt keenly, we are assured. This lack of cordiality and friendship is much to be regretted. An attempt to explain the cause of this state of things has just been made in the columns of a contemporary. The writer of that letter says, "The visits which we receive they will not," and he adds, "it is in accordance with the habits of the country that the ladies could not receive such visits." But this only touches one phase of social intercourse, and that not of the greatest significance. What excuse can be made, we may ask, for the regulation enforced by the Bombay Yacht Club which rigidly excludes every Indian gentleman, whatever his rank, and prohibits his admission to the club "on any pretence."

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TURN-OUT FOR SALE.—LANDAU and strong BAY HORSE.—Apply to GEO. GAHEGAN, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

THE SALE of GENERAL WHITE'S very valuable GARDEN at Malabar Hill will be resumed this morning at 7 o'clock from lot No. 219.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Vanilla, Rasberry, Mango, and Pineapple. Also Wines and Spirits of the best qualities, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

BREAKFAST CRUETS.—Our novelties in Nevada Cruets for Rs. 4-14 to hand again. Disappointed customers please apply sharp. Also Mappins and Rodgers cutlery. Prices cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, at Parakh and Sons, Apollo Street, French black satin embroidered Fans; the most laughable thing, on earth ata game of 160 cards; also komical konversation kards, each at Re. 1-4; Dancing Skeleton, Magic Mirror; 3 French Dolls, each at 6as; also single and double seat Perambulators, very cheap.

PLEASE NOTE our TEA PLANTATION is situated at an elevation of more than 5,000 feet above the sea level. The sub-soil is a strong, ferruginous red clay, freely impregnated with iron, and which is found in only a very limited area of the Kangra Valley—DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A 10-PIN BOWLING ALLEY, the only one of its kind in Bombay, ALEXANDRA HOTEL. This Game proves a healthy Recreation so necessary in India, especially to those whose daily occupations are of a sedentary nature, and also to those who desire to excel as Athletes and Gymnasts. Price, Four Annas each player.—Tram Cars pass the door every 5 minutes.

TO BE LET, for six months, from June 1, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in Middle Colaba. Upper storey. Stabling.—"X. D.," care of this paper.

TO LET, Comfortable Suite of 4 Rooms with Baths, Stable, Cookroom, &c. Rent, Rs. 60. "Khusroo Lodge," Nesbit Road, Byculla, Cool.

TO LET, at MATHERAN, the newly built Bungalow "Hill-House," furnished. Rent moderate.—Apply to R. B., at Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co., 29, Apollo Street.

TO LET, FURNISHED at end of May for 4 or 5 months only, a very airy bungalow at Breach Candy, now occupied by Mr. C. Marcks, also the first floor No. 15, Esplanade Road, opposite Esplanade Hotel, suitable for office or dwelling.—Apply MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO LET, on the top of PALI HILL, BANDORA, a large newly built BUNGALOW with an extensive compound, open to westerly sea breeze, commanding a beautiful view. There is a large well of fresh water in the compound. Apply to Mr. HORMUSJEE, at the office of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Solicitors, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, THIRD FLOOR of House No. 23, Church Gate Street. Monthly rent, Rs. 40.—Apply First Floor.

BANDORA.—TO BE LET, from early in May, large, cool BUNGALOW near Point. Rent, Rs. 120, furnished.—Apply to A. HUSON, Mofussil Company.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO SUB-LET, at Mahableshwar, from 5th May "ST. JAMES'S," very centrally situated, and one of the largest and best furnished houses on the hill. For particulars apply to FRANK ORR.

TO BE SOLD or LET, "STONE HOUSE," MATHERAN.—Apply at the ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S CHAMBERS, High Court.

COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION on SATURDAY next, April 28th, from Apollo Bunder, at 8-30 p.m. Band and Refreshment. Fare ONE RUPEE.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN CARDER and a SPINNER for two Mofussil Mills.—Apply with testimonials to "S.," care of this paper.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

IN order to afford facility to the PUBLIC for getting DOMESTIC SERVANTS, R. NOWROJEE, secures and supplies them with men of really Good character.—Opposite Macropolo Meadow Street.

DOCTOR P. MERLO gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43, Hornby Road.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB, for Ladies and Gentlemen, hair and beards clipped and brushed by machinery, Wigs and Theatrical Articles for Amateurs, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites from the best Houses in London and Paris. Proprietor: F. FINKELSTEIN, 73b, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOTEL, Oxford Street, Secunderabad.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—The Best Hotel for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen. Few Rooms only remaining vacant. The height of Lanowli is 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and 200 feet higher than Khandala.

REAY PAPER MILL, Poona.—Samples of papers may be seen at No. 1?, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office at Poona.

SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field!!—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE.—About 17 cwts Blundell's Genuine WHITE LEAD in oil to close shipment.—WALTER, NUTTER and Co., opposite the Custom House.

AMMUNITIONS for the AIR-GUNS.— SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a pair of Australian Horses, a Brougham, &c., a Mail-phaeton, single and double harness, all in very good condition.—Apply to C. TH. MEILI.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION. Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct by P. and O. Mail Steamer, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES from all the leading makers. With the latest improvement, a large stock and variety to select from to suit all purposes.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Hornby Row, Bombay.

CHOCOLATE, Coffee, and Tea, Sherry Cobbler, and American drinks daily. Also Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs of the best brand at F. PELITI, 63, Meadow Street, Fort.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co. Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

SILK SHIRTS and SHIRTINGS.—We have a large and beautiful choice of these favorite Shirtings, the most comfortable and durable Shirts for morning wear, at Rs. 33 per 1-4 dozen or Rs. 3-8 the yard. BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Glitware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17 including postage for the United Kingdom.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND LOST LUGGAGE AT THE G.I.P. RAILWAY VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOREE BUNDER.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of lost luggage.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments firstrate oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, a handsome strong English-built victoria, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Professor M. MACMILLAN.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome four-seated barouche in very good order, with pair of very hadsome Bay Arab horses, and set of plated mounted harness.

1 handsome Bay Arab horse, 14-2, quiet in harness, 7 years old.

1. S. B. Mare Happy Eliza, 15 hands, been regularly hunted during the season, and is believed to have been harnessed.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 strong Bay Arab horse, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 " chesnut polo pony.
1 handsome strong brown Waler horse, very quiet, goes well in single and double harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, opposite the Reservoir, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge," and "Dechamp," best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by J. THURSTON and Co., with balls, cues, marking board, &c, complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a handsome rosewood grand square pianoforte by Scheidmayer and Soehn, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Brussel's and Persian carpets, &c., &c., &c., the property of General J. H. WHITE.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Marine Villa", Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and mahogany household furniture of the latest designs, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a grand boudoir pianoforte in solid mahogany by Kaps, nearly new in first rate condition, very rich and brilliant tone, especially built for Indian climate, magnificent marble clock, with side ornaments, very rich real Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rare table ornaments, very rich tapestry, curtain, handsome Hinks patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strongly built comfortable Victoria, in very good order, one very handsome and fast Bay galloway, 5 years old, and a set of plated mounted single harness by Dunnett, &c. &c. the property of Dr. R. Eiswaldt, secretary to the Imperial German Consul.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from Mr. Robert Scott, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of James Donald, of Bombay, an insolvent, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, 1st May, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) subject to particulars and conditions of sale which will then be produced—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, held from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, for a term of fifty years, from the 1st day of March, 1883, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,419 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows: On the north by Ahmedabad Street, on the south by the road through which the Carnac Bunder sidings pass, on the east by Frere Road, and on the west by the premises next described, on which said premises a large metal business has been for some years carried on, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Donald Hennessey and Couper, and recently in that of the said James Donald, and are known as "The Ripon Iron Works," together with the large workshops, godowns and buildings erected on the said piece or parcel of land and the machinery fixtures and effects now in or upon the same.

The whole of the above will be submitted in the first instance at one lot, subject to a reserved bid, and if not so sold will be put up in lots, the first lot comprising the land and buildings, and the remaining lots the machinery fixtures and effects.

Also will be sold by Public Auction at the same time and place by order of the mortgagees, and on account of the estate of the said James Donald—

All that piece of leasehold land, with the houses, out houses and buildings erected thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 245 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On the north by Ahmedabad Street, on the south by a vacant land now or lately in the occupation of Moosajee Ebramjee and Gulam Hussein Allybhoy, on the east by the previously described property, and on the west by property now in the occupation of Jafferjee Abosh, which said premises are held from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for a term of ten years, created by an indenture of lease, dated the 23rd day of May, 1881.

For particular and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, and Crawford and Buckland, Solicitors to the respective mortgagees.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 26th April, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.; also Gimps and Cords to match.

13, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs,
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE,
AUTHORISED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25.

QUOTATIONS for Stocks and Silver come the the same in Reuter's London telegram of last evening, as in Monday's message; and the only fresh item of financial news is that the market rate of discount on short London Bills was ⅛ lower, at 1¼ per cent.

The London Sheep Skin Sales closed yesterday, the whole number put forward, viz., 800,000 skins, having found buyers, a firm tone prevailed at the biddings, and the prices realised showed an advance of ½d. to 1d. per lb. The Wheat and Seed markets were unchanged, and in other general produce the only alteration was in Mid-Plantation Coffee, which was 1s. per cwt lower in an easier market.

The firm feeling with which the Liverpool Cotton market opened yesterday was not maintained, and at the close the tone was quiet, though the sales reached the morning's estimate of 10,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. Ready Mid.-Uplands were still worth 5 5-16d, at which price they have been stationary since the beginning of the month; and in East. Indian Cotton there was no change. American Arrivals were slightly lower, say 1-6 4d. per lb. in all positions.

The New York market also maintains the same steady position, spot Cotton and August Futures being still quoted at 9¾ and 9·91 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, at 7,000 bales, are heavier than they have been for more than a fortnight, and now give the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1888	1887	1886
Tuesday's Receipts ..	7,000	2,500	11,000
Three days' do. ..	15,000	6,700	27,000
Since 1st Sept 1887 ...	5,164,000	5,134,700	5,025,000

This morning's telegram from Liverpool reports that the market opened steady; probable sales, 10,000 bales; Imports, 4,000 bales.

Were it not for the presence of some demand from local consumers, we should have had almost a blank day in Cotton here; for the attitude of exporters of the staple quite reflects what we gather of the position on the other side, and enquiry from that quarter continues almost absent, excepting, perhaps, in the case of Bengals, and, in a lesser degree, in that of Bhownuggur. Purchases of ready stuff to-day have aggregated some 2,500 bales, comprising Julgaum—in which the biggest line was done—at Rs. 194; Karanja, at Rs. 207½; Bengals, at Rs. 177½-86; Morvi, at Rs. 208; Cutchgaum, at Rs. 192½; Veerumgaum, at Rs. 195-7; Veravul, at Rs. 180-90; and a little Compta, at Rs. 188 per candy. We hear that there is still some Broach in stock up-country; but supplies from the districts have quite ceased, and the crop has come to an end with an outturn of about a lakh of bales. This crop has been a disappointing one both as to quantity and quality which both suffered from the adverse influence of the unseasonable rains, followed by cloudy weather.

WHEAT continues steady at our previous quotations, all round, and a large business is again reported to-day, chiefly in Ekdani, and No. 1 Club Delhi.

SEEDS are also without quotable change in price. There has been less demand for *Linseed* to-day; but a moderate business has been done both in this and in *Cawnpore* and *Delhi Rapeseed*.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,895 bales.
Wheat	57,983 cwt.
Linseed	14,044 „
Rapeseed	11,964 „
Gingelly	1,321 „
Poppyseed	5,293 „

FREIGHTS are dull and drooping, and a number of relets are offering at what may be called very cheap rates. A steamer is reported to have been fixed for early loading next month for two Mediterranean Ports, at 30s per ton at Exchange 2s.

EXCHANGE has been weak and declining. Business was reported early in the day between banks at 1s. 4 11-32d. for demand Bills and 1s. 4 5-16d. for Transfers, but thereafter rates gave way 1-32d. to 1-16d. on these lines, and 1-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, a few of which were placed at 1s. 4 7-16d. The market closed weak at—

Bank Bills on demand		...1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16d.	p. re.
Do.	Telegraphic......	1s. 4¼d. to 9-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 4 11-32d.	„
Credits	do.	... 1s. 4 7-16d.	„
Francs	do.	... 1·73½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted rather lower for Fours this morning at par for cash and this month's settlement; but the rate has since stiffened a little to 100 1-16, which was the closing price, 99 13-16 being the quotation for the end of May account. 106½ is the nominal value of the other Paper.

SHARES.—There has been rather more passing in this market to-day, but, with one exception, dealings in Mill shares have resulted in lower quotations being established. Hindostan have declined Rs. 20 per share; and Jevraj Balloo, Manockji Petit, Oriental, Queen, and Western India, are all Rs. 5 lower. Presidency are Rs. 15 up. Bombay Cotton Press shares have advanced Rs. 2½; and Mofussil Press have declined to the same extent. In miscellaneous concerns Kemp & Co. are down Rs. 3; and Phillips & Co. are Rs. 4 lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	827½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,320	£125 250		5 pct.	130

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£161½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1025
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	2,025

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	200 154
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	157
Bapty Co., Ld.	825		185	Rs. 14	48
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	800
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	100
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,025
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	755
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	—	510
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	8,000	00	100	Rs. 10	6[illegible]
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	6,000	100	10	10 p.c.	9½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	367
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	6,000	20	20	8 p. s.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1[illegible]	40
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	R 9	335
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	119
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,305
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	100
Berars Oil Mills Co. Ld.	1,250	100	All		

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SUMMERS—April 3, at Charing Cross, London, Reginald Hamilton, the beloved and only son of Jane Catherine and Hector Hamilton Summers, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Cambay, aged 22 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—April 18, the wife of John James William Atkinson, Southern Mahratta Railway, of a daughter.
BALD—April 17, at Bloomfield, Darjeeling, Mrs Henry Bald, of a daughter, still-born.
HUGONIN—April 17, at Chikmugiur, the wife of Francis Hugonin, of a daughter.
WHITE—April 21, at the Mint, Benares, the wife of James White, BCS, of a son.

DEATH.

GAYNOR—April 22, at Pallaveram, Mathew Gaynor, Honorary Lieutenant, and Deputy Assistant Commissary, aged 69 years and 10 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1888.

THE official and verbatim report of the National Congress at Madras has just appeared. It is a publication of genuine interest, alike to those who believe in the Congress and to those who are sceptical in regard to it. No more striking testimony could be given to the abundance of eloquence amongst the natives of India than is borne in the hundred and fifty pages or so which are given up to reports of the speeches of the delegates. From the rhetorical point of view many of them deserve the highest praise, and if, as Mr. Cotton has said in his "New India," the English language has become a bond of nationality between the peoples of diverse races who inhabit the Indian Continent, the bond is here shown to be singularly strong. England has given the natives of India not only the ideas which they are year by year seeking to realize in these Congresses, but the language in which to express them, and there is no denying that they are making capital use of them. The Congress, whatever objection may be brought against it, does at least mark a new and very remarkable stage in the intellectual development of the country. Nor can its political influence be quite as lightly esteemed as some have esteemed it. That it has already done something to bring about an at all events superficial unity of action amongst classes who had not hitherto been brought into co-operation for public ends cannot be denied. Honest opponents of the Congress should be as ready to admit this as honest apologists for it should be to recognize that the understanding between the hitherto discordant elements is only partial, and that it is much too soon to speak of it as permanent. While we have never doubted the unifying tendency of these meetings, we have never lost sight of the possibility that that tendency might at any moment be asserted. If things are taken as they stand, however, the Congress in its third year must be recognised to be a strong organization, with a very audible voice, and with more or less of a mandate from a somewhat restricted and indefinite constituency. It has gathered to itself an increasing amount of public interest, to which friends and foes contribute in about equal shares; it has falsified many prophecies of early dissolution, and there is nothing in the present state of the movement to warrant the promoters in doubting as to its future prosperity.

As to the services the Congress is rendering the country it is less easy to speak definitely, even after a careful survey of the record contained in the volume which the Secretaries have just issued. Our own belief is that the Congress, while it is a much more commendable institution than its enemies pretend that it is, still falls far short of the professions of its promoters. And this suspicion is not at all removed by a perusal of the long and sympathetic introduction to the report which has been prepared by a well-known hand. The Congress, it seems to us, is aiming too far and in the wrong direction. Its primary and avowed objects, the writer tells us, are political in the broadest sense of the word. He and those who are working with him would have done wisely if at the beginning they had narrowed their aims and been content with taking a lower flight. The fullest justice may be done to their desire "to eliminate provincial prejudices, jealousies, and misconceptions," but they have done no service to the people of India in carefully excluding provincial interests from the domain of native political activity in these days. It is to this that the Congress must attribute the fact that thus far it has been little more than a rhetorical assemblage, and that it has failed to exert any real influence upon legislation and policy. Mr. Hume—for it seems to be he who is speaking in the introduction to the report—claims credit for the promoters of the Congress for having concentrated its efforts on great national questions, for diminishing the absorption in local or purely selfish interests, for "fostering a wider altruism and a more genuine public spirit." It is just this avoidance of local interests and this leaning to the "wider altruism" which, if persisted in, will reduce the Congress to a debating society and deprive it of all capacity for useful service. Mr. Hume and his friends must ask themselves if they are not beginning at the wrong end. The men whom they are seeking to educate are beginners in all the functions of public life, except perhaps that of platform oratory, by which, we take leave to remind them, no nation yet worked out its salvation. The wider altruism has its claims, but unless native India is prepared to take all Asia under its charge these may pass unheeded for a generation or so, until the wholesome and practical egoism which a nation exercises in looking after its nearest everyday necessities has had free play. This affectation of superiority to the needs of local life is almost as haughty as that of the Greek philosophers to the base utilities of physical science, and is not at all more profitable. The Congress, under such guidance, is taking too high a flight. But must be confessed that it follows its guidance with real docility. The record of the Madras speeches shows how on the swift wings of soaring eloquence some of the delegates were carried far away from the humbler practicalities which Mr. Hume wished them to avoid. There was in truth, a great deal too much eloquence, and a great deal too little of the practical wisdom which deals with politics as not entirely an emotional pursuit.

We hope that the one remedy which suggests itself for this will not be thought to be one in any sense degrading to the Congress. It is that the movement should, in whole or in part, become provincialized. This might involve a certain clipping of rhetorical wings. But just as Archimedes condescended to abandon philosophy for a time, and become a practical craftsman, so the members of the Congress, when the matter is put fairly before them, may be persuaded to climb down from the "wider altruism" to a concern for those local interests which thus far they have been counselled to leave to themselves. The pursuit of them may be humble, but it would be not less useful, either to the community at large or to the people who are in search of political education. The chief justification for such a change in the plan of operations would be that the Congress on its present basis cannot deal with the questions which are of nearest concern to the people of India. Indian questions—those at all events that the people can understand, and in which they are directly interested—are for the most part local questions, and they can much better be dealt with by a provincial organization than by a body which boasts that it is a gathering together of Indians from the Derazat to Travancore. The existing constitution of the Congress, indeed, actually shuts out all questions of provincial interest. Such grievances of the cultivating class, for instance, as arise out of their land assessment could not be intelligently considered in an assembly in which the land system of a particular province would be, to the representatives of all the other provinces, as foreign as the law of succession in the Code Napoleon would be to an Englishman. So with police, with abkari regulations, with forest administration. The conditions of each question vary in different provinces; the Congress would not take account of them, and little importance would be attached to its opinion of them even if it did. For all this we may point out that the Congress, while it voluntarily places itself under the disadvantage of appearing to be a national organization, is, in fact, mainly provincial, though it has not the usefulness which it would have if it changed its character and assumed provincial functions. The last Congress was so largely made up of Madrasee delegates that it was a Madras Congress in something more than name. Of 607 delegates no fewer than 362 belonged to the Madras Presidency, while only 79 were from Bengal. On the other hand at Calcutta the year before Madras sent only 47 out of 431 delegates, while the Bengalis, being on their native heath, mustered 238. So that National though the Congress may call itself, its constitution is so far provincial that in a given year it may be assumed that the greater part of the delegates will belong to the Presidency in which the gathering is held. As to the influence that would be exerted upon the Congress itself if it were to come down to the lower level of provincial life, we believe that it would be wholly beneficial. There might be less room for eloquence in a cluster of Provincial Congresses, but there would be a greater demand for thought, for research, for acquaintance with the concrete facts of the situation. In the period during which the Congress has been in existence we have had in Bombay to deal with three questions of provincial importance—the taxation of agricultural improvements, forest rights, and abkari irregularities. We venture to say that in a Bombay Provincial Congress no delegate would have had the hardihood to deal with any of these questions with the looseness of thought, the absence of exact information, and with the rhetorical vagueness, which characterised the bulk of the speeches at the Madras Congress. The advocate would at least have needed to look up his brief—an obligation which seems to have sat very lightly upon some of the Bengali delegates on this occasion. The idea may seem disappointing to the very enthusiastic gentleman who has come forward as chronicler of the sayings and doings of the Congress, but we have a very strong conviction that it will be better for that body itself, and better for the peoples whom it is endeavouring to serve, if it takes to the humbler, but much more useful and certainly more educative *rôle* of a provincial organization.

THE manifesto which the Comte de Paris has now delivered in a speech to his political friends is the second which the representative of the House of France has contributed to the literature of French politics. His Royal Highness declares that the crisis through which France is passing is grave, but it was foreseen; that is to say, it was foreshadowed, and no doubt his hearers were expected to understand, in part at least, brought about by the manifesto issued by the Prince in September last. At that time the Rouvier Ministry was in power, and it was regarded as leaning toward the Monarchists. General Boulanger was no longer Minister of War, but was exiled to the command of a *corps d'armée*. The Wilson scandals were brewing, and in a few weeks General Caffarell was arrested under circumstances which were to give General Boulanger the opportunity of saying that it was a blow aimed at himself—an offence against discipline for which he was to be subjected to disciplinary punishment. While all those events were in process of evolution the Comte de Paris issued his manifesto declaring that a violent crisis would shortly occur in France, the outcome of which would be the re-establishment of the monarchy. This monarchy would be based on universal suffrage, which would enable the kingly power to govern in accordance with the will of the people. This wholly unexpected application to the purposes of the head of the House of Bourbon of the principles to which the Napoleons had always appealed excited a good deal of amazement. The Radical journals professed to regard the manifesto as fatal to Royalist pretensions, and predicted that it would strengthen the Republic. It does not appear to have had that effect, if it had any, which may be doubted. The Republic, if it has been discredited, has to thank its friends rather than its enemies for its waning prestige and a general impression that things are going very much to the bad. The Prince has merely to re-echo the words of General Boulanger to make an effective attack upon the Republic; in saying that it is discredited at home and abroad he merely repeats the General's opinion. But while the ex-Minister of War asks for—and obtains—the revision of the Constitution, the Comte de Chambord states that the Boulanger movement must be futile, and that, at the decisive moment the revision of the Constitution will restore the monarchy. Whether the Prince's first manifesto strengthened the Republic or not the second one stands a very good chance of strengthening the hands of General Boulanger. The Orleanists have no hold on the country at large; the towns being mainly Republican and the country being either Republican or Bonapartist. The Legitimist spirit only survives in La Vendee and is there very much of a memory. The *bourgeoisie* of the towns is to a certain extent Orleanist in its traditions; and Orleanism had taken so great a hold amongst the officers of a portion of the army that the Princes of that House were deprived of their rank and expelled the country. There is no force of opinion behind the Orleanist pretensions; had the Prince Imperial lived he would have a much stronger hold on certain sections of the population than the Comte de Paris can ever hope for. If it be a question between a Royalist restoration in the person of the Comte, and the ascendancy of a popular soldier, who will still use the Republican watchwords even if he wield a virtual dictatorship, the popular voice will be for the latter; Cæsarism in a modified form may prove to be what M. Thiers found the Republican form of Government to be in 1871—that which divides Frenchmen the least! But the Republic may give evidence that it has not yet forfeited its claim to that distinction.

Meanwhile General Boulanger has dealt a heavy blow to the present Government of the French Republic by charging them with seeking to avert war by disarming the defence. It may be as well to see what are the conditions of the "defence" in question. A continental correspondent furnishes the *Times* with an interesting account of the new system of underground fortifications, which has been constructed along the French frontier with a view to delaying the German army if it again attempt to march on Paris. The newest artillery using a smokeless explosive of great power can make short work of all fortifications constructed to resist the guns and powder hitherto regarded as the most formidable. Consequently the new fortresses are built underground, and consist of a block of concrete of immense thickness, without projections, or access from the outside. So it is said; the meaning being, of course, that there is no gateway or visible entrance. The underground fort is connected by telegraph with military centres. One or several cannon protected by steel shields moving round this block will be trained on the object to be struck, and fired by electricity; the aim is given by telegraph by an officer who may be somewhere under the mound, or more probably at a great distance. The gun is only visible for the few seconds required to make the discharge. Twenty or thirty men form the subterranean garrison, having provisions and ammunition down in a mine. These forts are placed at distances which, though great, allow of the whole frontier being covered by their long range guns. As the powder is smokeless and nothing projects above the lozenge-shaped concrete, and the guns are always shifting their position, or else disappearing altogether, it will be very difficult to get a fair shot at them, and an assault will be out of the question. The Germans have, however, believed that they can force this line of forts, and that the superiority of their army will again give them the victory in the open field. But the writer points out that the German rifle is admittedly inferior to the French Lebel, that the new artillery which the French are casting and mounting is at least equal to their own. There is now therefore a very fair balance of force, even supposing that the French fortifications can be turned. Meanwhile, the Germans are improving their rifle and the French are strengthening their fortifications. The determination to maintain equality of military strength threatens, as the writer says, to engulf the wealth and means of the two nations in "the bottomless abyss of military preparations." The danger is so manifest that some short weeks ago Prince Bismarck seemed to be on the point of precipitating a conflict to put an end to the ruinous competition by the shock of war. Now it seems as if the French will accept General Boulanger and all that his name imports in the desperate hope that things may, by being brought to the worst, mend, and give prospect of a release from the frightful and ever-increasing weight of the armour under which the whole nation is growing faint and exhausted.

THE inconvenience arising from a want of sufficient accommodation in the Obstetric Hospital attached to the Jamsetjee Hospital has been long felt; and we are glad therefore to learn that Bai Motlabai Jehangir Wadia, the wealthy Parsee lady of Bombay, has placed at the disposal of Government a piece of ground measuring about 20,000 square yards, situated near the Jamsetjee Hospital, together with a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 for the purpose of building an Obstetric Hospital to be called the "Bai Motlabai Obstetric Hospital." When the new hospital is ready, it is intended to do away with the present one.

AT their meeting yesterday, the Bombay Municipal Corporation passed a number of new works, each costing a few thousand rupees, out of the loan of one lakh sanctioned in the Budget for that purpose. One of the proposals before the meeting was the putting up of new lamps for lighting the Wellington Fountain at a cost of Rs. 3,240. Colonel Merewether proposed that the amount be granted from the loan. Mr. Durbury was of opinion that, instead of lighting up the fountain, it should be removed to some other place, as it was only an eyesore where it stood. He moved an amendment that the Town Council be requested to furnish the Corporation with an estimate of the cost of removing the fountain. Mr. Geary, who seconded the amendment, observed that its removal had already been recommended by the Bombay Extension Committee. In the course of discussion, doubt was expressed by Mr. Banaji and other members as to the right of the Municipality to remove the fountain. Sir Henry Morland moved another amendment that the question of lighting the fountain be postponed for six months, and that in the meantime the Acting Commissioner be requested to obtain information as to its ownership and the best mode of dealing with it. The proposers and seconders of the two foregoing propositions withdrew them in favour of Sir Henry's amendment, which was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from Gwalior, says that signs of progress are becoming abundant in that State, and that several public works are now being carried out. A hospital is being built at a cost of 5½ lakhs from designs prepared by Mr. Harris, the State Engineer. The hospital will be an imposing structure, the storeys becoming less extended as they rise upwards and the building culminating in a central tower. Nearly six hundred workmen are employed on the work. A college, which is to cost about 3½ lakhs of rupees, is also being built under the superintendence of Mr. Brandreth, son of the Principal of Roorkee College. Provision has been made in the plans for large halls for lectures, recitatiyon rooms, a library, and the usual accessories of a college. A two storeyed dak bungalow is being erected, containing a large dinning room, a reading room, and six suites of bedrooms, &c., including accommodation for two married couples. A native resthouse, to cost Rs. 30,000, is also in progress. But this does not exhaust the catalogue of the boons which will soon be conferred on the people of Gwalior. A park to extend the whole length of the Fort is to be formed and to be endowed with a lakh a year. All these works are being carried out by Mr. Harris, the State Engineer, who is allowed Rs. 20,00,000 annually for the maintenance of the Public Works Department.

COLONEL GRAHAM advanced on Wednesday from Gnatong to the Nimla ridge, and saw no trace of the enemy.

COLONEL J. G. FORBES, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, and Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces, in the Public Works Department, takes charge, in addition to his own duties, of the office of Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads Branch, in the place of the late Colonel D. Ward.

MR. R. G. MACDONALD officiates as *locum tenens* for Colonel Filgate, Accountant-General in the Public Works Department, until Major-Begbie arrives about the end of September next.

THE attempt on the life of the Nawab of Mandote is to be enquired into by Colonel Birch, Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore. It is said that the Nawab has retained the services of a Lahore barrister.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

CHARLOTTENBURG, April 24, Evening.

Her Majesty the Queen soon after her arrival at the Castle expressed her great anxiety to see the Emperor.

Her Majesty was taken to the sick chamber, and the Emperor Frederick, who was lying in his bed, seeing the Queen approaching him, at once rose and received the salutations and sympathy of the Queen Victoria.

THE QUEEN IN BERLIN.

After the meeting with the Emperor Frederick, her Majesty the Queen and the Empress Victoria drove in an open carriage to Berlin and visited the Dowager-Empress Augusta at the Imperial Palace.

The Unter-den-Linden was thronged by crowds of people, and everywhere the Imperial party was cheered.

HOPEFUL CONDITION OF THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

An official bulletin issued to-day, regarding the condition of the Emperor of Germany, states that the fever is falling with regularity, and that his Imperial Majesty's appetite is better, solids being acceptable.

BERLIN, April 24.

The semi-official *North German Gazette*, in its issue to-day, alluding to the illness of the Emperor Frederick, says that his Imperial Majesty's condition is hopeful.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, April 25.

Before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Army Estimates for the present year, the Duke of Cambridge gave his evidence yesterday.

The Commander-in-Chief said that an increase of 11,000 men was necessary, and deprecated the idea of sending men to India before they attained the age of twenty.

MANIFESTO BY THE COMTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, April 24.

The Comte de Paris has issued a manifesto, in the form of a speech, to his political friends.

The Comte declares that the crisis through which France is now passing is grave, but it was foreseen.

The Republic, he says, is discredited both at home and abroad, and the Boulanger movement will be futile, as the Monarchists must demand the revision of the Constitution at a decisive hour, when the outcome of it will be a Monarchy for France.

THE CONTINENTAL ARMIES.

PARIS, April 25.

In the Senate yesterday M. de Freycinet, the Minister of War, in reply to an interpellation, said hat France had resolved to have a million men on the frontiers and another million in the interior.

THE HYDERABAD DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 25.

A London telegram to the *Pioneer* states that the *Times*' outlines of the story of the Hyderabad Deccan Mining concession, basing its narrative on the Yellow-Book, was issued at Hyderabad, and urges an inquiry respecting the Nizam's parting with the Mining rights of the State.

The *Standard*, apparently in the interest of the Company, declares that the Mining concession was intended as a reward to Messrs. Watson and Company for financing the Nizam's State Railway. Neither the concessionaires nor the Nizam's Ministers, it declares, are the culprits, but the Indian Government, and it demands the exact charges made against the Sirdar Diler Jung.

Mr. Labouchere has given notice of a series of questions regarding the transaction, and will ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, if fraud has been committed, the guilty persons will be brought to justice.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 25.

LEVY OF TERMINAL CHARGES.

At to-day's Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Macaulay moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend an Act for the construction of a bridge across the River Hooghly, between Calcutta and Howrah. He said the original scheme of the Bill was to levy terminal charge on all goods carried into or out of Howrah Railway station, and the levy at the bridge was a sort of supplementary revenue which, it was intended, should be ultimately abandoned. The commercial community, who were consulted, declared the levy of a terminal charge on goods was wholly indefensible; but Sir George Campbell brought the question to a practical issue by pointing out that these terminable charges must either be levied or the idea of a bridge be given up altogether. These views prevailed, and the principle of levying terminal charges was adopted. Therefore Section 3, which prescribed the levy of local tolls, and Section 4, which made it optional to levy terminal charges, required to be amended. Since the Act had come into operation several proposals had been laid before Government, with the result that, in deference to the opinions received, Sir Rivers Thompson had remitted the terminal charge from the 1st April, 1887, leaving the question of local tolls to be dealt with by his successors. The present Lieutenant-Governor appointed a committee, thoroughly representative in its character, to consider the matter, who had recommended—first that the local tolls should be absolutely abolished; second that the terminal charge on rice and grain and pulses and seeds of all kinds and on salt be remitted, which would represent a remission of Rs. 1,60,000 a year; and third that two lakhs surplus be made over to the Calcutta Municipality towards the construction of a road from Howrah Station to Scaldah. Sir George Campbell, the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, was the only member of the committee who disapproved of this last recommendation. These were the three points which would be brought forward in the Bill which he now asked leave of the Council to introduce.

The motion was put and carried.

THE WRECK OF THE CONTINENTAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 25.

Messrs. Turner and Morrison's tag Rescue, which had been sent to the assistance of the American ship Continental ashore on Palmyras Shoals, returned here to-day. The captain reports that he first approached the wreck from the northward, in the direction in which it was sighted by the Chandbally steamer, but finding it impossible to get a good view from this side owing to the way the ship lies, he went round southwards, and got within half mile of the wreck. He found the vessel lying broadside on the reef with her portside well under water and exposed to the full force of the breakers rolling in from the southward, and which were making a clean breach over her deck from stem to stern. The vessel is fast breaking up, and to all appearances is a total loss. Some of the cargo, kerosine-oil, may possibly be saved if the weather continues moderate.

The steamer Rescue started from Calcutta early on Friday morning, and reached the wreck at day-break on Saturday. After remaining all day in the neighbourhood of the wreck, and satisfying himself that none of the crew remained on board, Captain Bowden saw nothing could be done to save the ship, and returned to Saugor on Sunday morning. The Continental is a ship of 1,668 tons register. She was built at Bath, in the United States, in 1875, and is owned by Messrs. De Groch and Peck, of New York. She was making the voyage to Calcutta when wrecked.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 25.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held this evening at the Pachappah Hall, Mr. Quinn, English Professor, presiding. Mr. Sivasantara Pandiah delivered a long and interesting lecture on the Congress, dealing exhaustively with all the objections urged against the movement. and illustrated from the Munu Koran that the ancient Indian Government always sought counsel from their subjects. He then appealed to the audience to raise funds to educate the masses, and concluded the lecture with a prayer for the long life and success of the Congress.

Mr. Quinn delivered a speech supporting the movement, and concluded by quoting Raja Madhavarow that the Congress is the soundest triumph of British Administration and a crown of glory to the British Nation.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, April 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the English mails of the 13th inst., left here for Bombay at 6 p.m., to-day, and the same Company's s.s. Verona left for China on the same day at 2 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, April 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, April 24.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

LISBON, April 24.

The B. I. S. N, Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, April 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Masillia arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan arrived here from Colombo this morning.

ADEN, April 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

PENANG, April 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat left here for Bombay at 4 p.m., to-day.

HONGKONG, April 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Tanjore arrived here from Bombay, at 1 p.m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Venetia left here for Bombay at 6 a.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account (New).	99¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. do.	72¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
Bar Silver	42⅜

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, April 24.

10 p.m.	81·2

WEDNESDAY, April 25.

8 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	85·4
2 p.m.	87·3
4 p.m.	85·9

The total volume of Trans-Frontier Trade of India for the last nine months of last year, compared with 1886, increased from Rs. 9,58,55,186 to Rs. 10,07,36,975 in value. The imports increased from Rs. 3,51,57,449 to Rs. 4,02,86,618; but the exports decreased from Rs. 6,06,97,737 to Rs. 6,04,50,357. If, therefore, as is often insisted, the commercial prosperity of a country is to be measured by the excess value of exports over imports, India did not do well with her trans-frontier trade in 1887.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer recently remarked, while speaking of the income tax, that no conscience money had ever been paid by a woman. This was one of those curious facts which Chancellors of the Exchequer have the power to tell, and which it may afford the public pleasure to learn. But it is sad when your financiers infer more than their facts and figures justify. Mr. Goschen tacked on to his interesting fact a most ungallant and unjustifiable inference which we thought he would hear of again. And now, sure enough, the *Woman's Suffrage Journal* is down upon him for the comment, "Virtuous in every other respect, women are not virtuous as regards the public revenue." The feminine repartee is obvious. Women do not evade their income-tax, have no stings of conscience, and may claim superior virtue in regard to the public revenue. Thus is Mr. Goschen's slander repelled; but that is not enough satisfaction for the fair sex as represented by the *Woman's Suffrage Journal*. In revenge there must be a slap at the men in general and at the ungallant Chancellor in particular. It is therefore stated to be understood that men's conscience in the matter of income-tax is not awakened till the Income-Tax Commissioners have hinted at a prosecution for defrauding the revenue, and it is denied that the Chancellor of the Exchequer or his subordinates would be less lenient in this respect to women if women were equally guilty. Mr. Goschen is therefore rebuked for failing to give his argument a turn at once more just and gracious.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 20.

Lord Dufferin's unexpected advent, nearly a month sooner than was at first intended, has found Simla somewhat unprepared, and beyond the fact that the Imperial flag is now flying from Government House, the "season" can hardly be said to have commenced. We are still in a state of winter dulness, and beyond a few gentlemen riding up to Government House, to sign their names in "the book," and a few ladies going out in rickshaws to afternoon tea, the mall is almost deserted. It is true that the Calcutta officials and members of Council have for some time past been working at high pressure in their respective departments, but the Punjab Secretariat will not be up for some weeks, and the regular holiday-makers have not yet put in an appearance. It is difficult as yet even to say whether the season will be a full or an empty one. Many houses are still untaken, and the possibility of the season being broken up by Lord Dufferin's early departure, may lead some would-be visitors to try other hill stations for a change. I telegraphed to you, the other day, that it was pretty well settled that Lord Dufferin would leave Simla in August, but it would be more correct to say that the whole matter is still very unsettled. I believe it is his Excellency's wish to remain here till October, but while the war clouds remain over Europe the necessity for England being strongly represented at Rome may at any time interfere with such an arrangement.

The great new feature of Simla this season is "The New Club," about which a good deal has already appeared in the public prints. The support it has received is sufficient proof that it was greatly needed, and from personal knowledge I am able to say that it has been started under very favourable conditions, and promises to be a marked success. The excellent site of the building, the favourable terms on which it was bought, and the economy and good taste with which the provisional committees have carried out the preliminary arrangements, are all in favour of the young institution. Difficulties there must be at the outset, and it is impossible to please everyone, but those who have taken the burden on their shoulders are working with a zeal worthy of all praise, and deserve success. All the bedrooms in the main building are now occupied, and the names of several applicants are down for the chambers which are under construction, and which will be ready next month, and I have little doubt that when many of those cautious persons who are still hanging back come and see the luxurious accommodation provided, they will hang back no longer. Like certain enterprising tradesmen I would say, that, as an unprecedented demand is expected, everyone had better register his name before every one else. On the 5th of next month the first meeting of members is to be held to make permanent arrangements for the conduct of the Club in place of the temporary measures which have served hitherto. The annual meeting of the rival institution, the United Service Club, which also takes place next month, promises to be a somewhat stormy affair, if all that one hears about its internal dissensions is correct.

As to our Municipality, it has reached that happy stage of being unable to do anything more for want of funds, so that whatever improvements may be called for, one reply which defies argument is always at hand. What can be done with the available funds is being done well enough, and the water-supply, owing to the enlargement of the filter beds and a favourable winter, is better than in past years. What is really wanted is another reservoir, but for this there is no money. It was recently found that the daily water-supply was much less than it ought to be, and at length it was discovered that there was a serious leakage at a place where the pipes had burst owing to the weight of earth thrown on them. The manner of the discovery was this. A native who owns a well, which in former summers has always dried up, was heard thanking Providence and the Municipality because this year he had an abundant supply of water. The energetic secretary to the Municipality was thus led to wonder how he could have unconsciously conferred such a favour on the owner of the well, and the true source being ascertained, the favour was discontinued. With regard to the Town Hall Theatre our local administrators have taken a step which, in my humble opinion, is unwise and uncalled for. The theatre has hitherto been leased each season for a fixed sum to certain enterprising and sporting gentlemen who have undertaken the organising of those fortnightly amateur theatrical performances which have always been a source of delight and intellectual profit to the residents of Simla. The sum charged for the lease was not small, but it was recouped out of the amount realised from the sale of tickets. This year the straitened Municipality has decided to let the theatre for each separate performance, the hope apparently being that professional companies may come to Simla and pay more for the theatre than the amateurs. I do not know that this is the object, but in dealing with the acts of public bodies one is obliged to guess at motives. Now, Simla does not want the performances of professional companies. They have been tried before and proved a failure. With the concentration of talent there is at Simla, the amateur performances are better than those of any professionals who ordinarily come to this country, and in a place where there is sufficient leisure for these things they form an agreeable diversion for the actors and their friends. On the other hand, if it is hoped that more amateur performances will be given if the theatre is left available to all applicants, I confidently predict that this hope will not be realised. At present one performance is announced to take place early next month: it is "The Ladies' Battle," an excellent piece and in excellent hands, although Simla has witnessed it before; but of other subsequent performances I have heard nothing.

Various other local matters may be summarised briefly. The weather still feels somewhat chilly to new arrivals from the plains, although those who have wintered here are beginning to think it hot. Dust is pretty thick on the wall, but this evil is kept down by periodical storms, and there are signs that one is gathering. Strawberries are this year exceptionally good and abundant, and form a welcome addition to the breakfast table. It is somewhat remarkable the way in which the trade in this fruit has grown of late years. Only a few years ago the fruit used to be brought up in small quantities, but the native gardener is quick to discover a profitable market, and he now no longer confines himself to the Municipal market stalls, but adopts a house to house visitation, keeping up prices as best he can. The fruit is mostly brought from Siree, a distance of about twelve miles. Our local paper, *The Argus*, has altered its shape and size, and is endeavouring manfully to meet public requirements in the face of limited support, and the two Allahabad papers have commenced to circulate Reuter's and other telegraphic news daily, so that we are no longer twenty-four hours behind the cities of the plain in our knowledge of public affairs. A robbery of silver idols is reported from a temple not far from Simla, which looks as if our Pathan friends were again at work. It is not many years since several Pathans were convicted for an extensive robbery of idols at the well-known Tara Devi temple, but most of these prisoners were imprisoned in the Putiala State, from which they have all by this time escaped.

There is no likelihood of the transfer of Sind to the Punjab being rushed through, for, as I have already telegraphed, the matter will have to be referred to the Secretary of State. The Bombay Government has, I understand, already submitted an important communication on the subject to the Government of India, but they have been asked for further information. The Hyderabad scandal has caused some sensation here, but the Government of India is likely to leave the matter as far as possible in the hands of the Nizam's Government to dispose of.

A telegram from our Calcutta correspondent, published on Monday, announces that the ship Continental had gone ashore on Palmyra Shoal, off Palmyra Point, some fifty miles round the coast to the north of False Point. The shoal is marked in charts and directories as a dangerous one, having deep-water close to its edge, and being constantly submerged. For the past few days southerly winds have been blowing strong, and have raised a heavy sea at the Sandheads; the position of the vessel on the shoal must, therefore, be one of extreme peril unless she be speedily relieved.

THE BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The European public of Bombay should feel grateful to you for your leader in yesterday's issue drawing attention to the inadequacy of the Collector's award in respect of the land compulsorily taken away from the Breach Candy Swimming Baths for the purposes of the Mahaluxmee Battery. As beneficiaries under the deed of grant of the land in question (the Municipal Corporation being the trustees) it is only right they should understand exactly what it is that is being done.

The Corporation are the absolute legal owners of this land, entitled to hold it and use it for the purposes of the trust for ever, without molestation or interference of any sort. They don't want to part with any of it, but the Collector comes and says he wants a slice of it "for a public purpose," and saying that they are bound to let him have it. To an ordinary owner the Collector would have to give ample compensation for what he had taken, namely, "market value" plus fifteen per cent. thereon—the policy of the Land Acquisition Act and all similar Acts justifying compulsory deprivation for public purposes being to secure, as far as possible, that the person deprived shall not be a loser by the forced deprivation of his property. "Compensate me also," says the Corporation to the Collector. "Oh no," says the Collector; "you could not have sold your land to another, and so you cannot sell to me." "I don't want to, but you compel me," says the Corporation. "No, I don't," says the Collector; "I don't compel you to sell it, I only compel you to give it." That's really what it comes to to say, as the Collector does, that this land has absolutely "no market value" in the hands of the Corporation, and that all they are entitled to is what they (like any one else) can claim under another section of the Act for "damage" caused by the severance of the land taken from that not taken. It is under this latter head that the Collector makes his award of eight annas yard. If this is good law the Collector may equally deprive all the public hospitals in Bombay of valuable land belonging to them and pay them practically nothing for it. This does not sound like good sense; and what is bad sense is seldom good law.

See what might happen. To-morrow, or next year, or the year after, something might occur to make this a most undesirable or inconvenient site for a Swimming Bath—*e.g.*, the water there might become polluted, or the patrons of the Baths might gradually have migrated elsewhere, &c., &c., and it might be desired to move the Bath. Rs. 5 is offered the Corporation for this land by a neighbouring landowner (not at all a wild supposition) and they go to the Court for permission to accept it and invest the purchase money in suitable land on another part of the foreshore. The permission would in a proper case, as a matter of course, be granted. What would be the result? The Corporation would realize nearly Rs. 8,000 less for their property than if they had not been compelled to part with this slice of no "market value," and would consequently have so much less to invest in a new site. And it would be a mere accident that the loss was not double or treble that sum, for the Collector might conceivably have required double or treble the area he has actually taken up.

That's the exact position. It may be all right, but most people, I think, would like some authority for it before they believe that this is the law. But whether it is good law or not, it seems the Europeans of Bombay will have to accept it simply for want of funds to contest the point. The Corporation say they wont contest it unless the committee guarantee the costs of the litigation. They might with as much if not more justice ask the Municipal Commissioner to guarantee the costs of their suit. He does get a salary, which the committee do not.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN C. ANDERSON,
Acting Secretary, Breach Candy Swimming Baths.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AT EGUTPURA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You have done public service in publishing the letter from Mr. Kalokhe in your issue of to-day. Doubtless Mr. Kalokhe does not like to say so, because it might appear as though he acted from personal feeling; but the facts of the case are as follows:—Mr. Kalokhe's property adjoins another property which has just been fenced in. The frontage of the two does not exceed forty yards, and on either side there is a turning leading to the properties at the back. Yet because a friend and caste-fellow of the paid secretary of the Municipality holds a small chawl at the back of these two properties, and wants to save the trouble of two seconds' walk every time he enters his house, the Municipality, or rather the secretary, has issued the notice to Mr. Kalokhe.

As Mr. Kalokhe shows, there is no law to compel him to deprive himself of land which lawfully belongs to him to create a right of way which never existed, nor can there be any moral reasons for such a demand when there is a turning to either house. If this is Municipal government the sooner we call it autocracy the better.—Yours, &c.

KOWLEDGE.

April 25.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

An election of a member of the Municipal Corporation for the Byculla Ward in place of Dr. Peterson, resigned, took place yesterday at the Arthur Crawford Market, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Owing to his skill in managing several of the previous bye-elections without a hitch of any kind, Mr. R. P. Brunton, the Assessor of the Municipality, was appointed the polling officer yesterday, and was assisted in the election by Mr. B. S. Coyajee. The voting was open to all the qualified ratepayers of the city. There was but one candidate, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, who was proposed by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, C.I.E., and seconded by Mr. Damodhar Thakersey Mooljee. It is a noteworthy fact in connection with yesterday's election that, although there was no competition, many ratepayers came forward to vote who were conspicuous by their absence at previous bye-elections. At 6 p.m., ninety-four votes were registered by the polling officer, of which 79 were registered by Hindoos, 14 by Parsees, and 1 by a Christian.

An official telegram has been received in Mauritius from the Colonial Office announcing that the Governor, Sir J. Pope Henessey, would leave for Mauritius on the 2nd of May, instead of the 4th April. It is believed in Mauritius that he will not stay more than a few months in the island.

The King of Dahomey has considerably embarrassed the invalid King of Portugal by sending him a present of a consignment of half-a-dozen negro girls, with a message that they had been selected from the prettiest and plumpest damsels in his dominions. On reaching Lisbon these nymphs were attired much after the fashion of the Garden of Eden, but they have since been decorously dressed by order of King Louis. They were first sent to the Marine barracks, where they were kept for a few days in a carefully-guarded wing, but this arrangement caused both scandal and inconvenience, so they were relegated to a house in the Botanical Gardens, where they still remain.

Frequent complaints have been made of the inadequacy of the accommodation at the Bombay Police Courts. But Bombay is no worse off in this respect than Calcutta, where the Police Court was formerly the Sailors' Home, a building whose stability is questionable. The *Statesman* writes:—"Its condition ought therefore to be brought without delay under the inspection of a competent Public Works' officer. While the strength of the structure is thus questionable, there is no question at all as to the insufficiency of the accommodation that it provides. Every one who has been in the Court sees at once how unfitted it is for the purposes it is required to fulfil. Police courts everywhere seem to have a curious tendency to run to seed, and acquire an air of broken down squalor that is perhaps in harmony with the business carried on inside them. The very contrary appearance ought, we think, to be the object aimed at in such courts, that an offender might on his trial see at least indications of social order, decency, and decorum around him, instead of those of dirt and dissipation. A crowded, narrow, and stifling court, is congenial, and has no moral terrors for him. A lofty, clean, and well-ventilated tribunal would convey its own lesson to his better nature."

MILITARY NEWS.

Major-General R. R. Gillespie, C. B., commanding at Mhow, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, *en route* for England, whither he proceeds to-morrow on six months' sick leave. He is staying with Captain Hext.

Brigadier-General C. T. Heathcote, C. B., commanding Bombay district, accompanied by the Assistant Quartermaster-General, proceeds to Deolali, at 7 a. m. to-day, for the purpose of taking the annual inspection of the depot. The usual salute of nine guns will be fired at the above hour in connection with the General's departure.

The I. M. S. Clive, which is expected to arrive in Bombay about the end of this month, brings from Rangoon the 5th Bombay Infantry. The whole regiment, with the exception of two companies to be kept in Bombay, will be sent to Baroda on its arrival. The Indian Marine steamers Dalhousie and Patrick Stewart sail from Bombay on the 4th and 5th proximo, for Aden and Karachi respectively, with military details and Government Stores.

SAILORS' ANNUAL TEA MEETING.

Through the kindness of the captain of the Oceana, a large four-masted ship, now loading in Bombay harbour, a very enjoyable evening was spent on Tuesday by many sailors and their friends. The Young Men's Christian Association, which has been carrying on services for sailors both in the harbour and dock for some years past, according to their usual custom, before the closing of the former services on account of the monsoons, entertained their sailor friends who have been attending the services to a tea. The main deck of the Oceana was selected for the purpose, and the tasteful way in which it was decorated reflected great credit upon the ladies who went from shore in the afternoon, and upon the captain, officers and men who went about the work arduously and with a willing heart. The tea was advertised for half-past seven; but before the men, of whom there was a goodly number, had assembled and the proceedings commenced, it was fully eight o'clock. After tea several hymns from Sankey's collection were sung by a choir, in some of which the congregation joined. Short addresses were delivered by Messrs. Forgan, Clark, Stantz, Morris and Wann. Mr. Henry Conder, the president of the Association, was in the chair, and proposed a vote of thanks to the captain, officers and men of the ship, and the several ladies and gentlemen who had taken such an amount of trouble in making the entertainment so enjoyable and successful. The proceedings were closed by the benediction being pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Greig.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

A meeting of the subscribers of the Bombay Fox hounds was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. L. Symons in the chair, there being also present Messrs. A. Craigie, P. B. Saville, C. Gray, N. S. Symons, R. Travethick, W. A. Bankier, F. T. Richards, H. Symons, J. M. Ririe, J. B. Dick and Weber.

The following report on the proposal of Mr. Craigie, seconded by Mr. Gray, was taken as read and adopted:—

Your committee beg to submit their report for the season 1887-88 with accounts of receipts and expenditure. Exclusive of a sum of Rs. 180 for subscriptions to be recovered, there is a balance of Rs. 796-9-1 to the credit of the Hunt. Out of this amount there will have to be paid seven months' rent of the kennels from April to October next—Rs. 875—thus leaving a very small sum to start upon next season. At a meeting of the members of the Hunt held on the 16th May, 1887, Mr. Gray was asked to again hunt the country and make arrangements for purchasing a pack of hounds, which he kindly consented to do, and appointed the following gentlemen as his committee:—Mr. A. Craigie, Mr. J. L. Symons, Mr. H. C. Burder, and Mr. Buckland, honorary secretary. Mr. Gray resigned the mastership in the commencement of October, and Mr. Remington was asked to carry the horn, which he kindly consented to do. Twenty and a-half couple of hounds were purchased by Walter Bell, of which one and a half couple were bitches, and were shipped by the Clan Buchanan arriving in Bombay on the 31st October, and were kennelled at Worlee. One hound pilot had sunstroke on the voyage, and died shortly after arrival. The best thanks of the Hunt are due to Mr. C. S. Lyon, of Messrs. Lyon, Lord and Co., for making the necessary arrangements in England. Your committee through Mr. Remington, have much pleasure in testifying to the very satisfactory manner in which for the seventh consecutive season Walter Bell has fulfilled his duties of Whip and Kennel Hustsman, and for the care which he exercised in selecting and purchasing the hounds in England. Hunting commenced on the 30th November and ended on the 4th March. The hounds were out 29 times, and killed 14½ brace of jackals. Of the 20½ couple landed, one and a half couple were sold in December to Mr. Roberts, five couple to the Umballa Hunt, one couple to Mr. Marriott, of Alibag, one bitch to Mr. Hill, Ahmedabad, two couple to Lieut. Campbell at Dera Ismail Khan, two couple to Mr. H. St. J. Kneller, of Nagpore, seven couple to the Ootacamund Hunt, and one and a half couple died. As regards the horses, they have all been disposed of except a mare which went lame the last day of the season, is still at the Veterinary School, Parel. Your committe have to draw the attention of members of the Hunt to the very small balance in hand, as also to the great falling off in the subscriptions, and to point out that unless great exertions are at once made to get together subscriptions; it will not be possible to have out a pack of hounds next season.

It was proposed by Mr. N. S. Symons, and seconded by Mr. Saville, that a committee be appointed to make all the necessary arrangements in connection with the purchase of a pack of hounds for next season, and that the committee consist of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number:—Messrs. Craigie, Gray, J. L. Symons, Burder, and Buckland. The resolution having been carried, it was proposed by Mr. Gray, and seconded by Mr. Graigie, that Mr. Remington be asked to accept the Mastership for the next season. The resolution was immediately adopted; but as it was thought the gentleman in question might through private affairs be precluded from accepting the position, Mr. Trevethick proposed, and Mr. Richards supported, the following resolution, which was also passed:—"That in the event of Mr. Remington being unable to accept the Mastership, the committee to have power to elect another master." Mr. H. S. Symons proposed and Mr. Richards seconded, the next proposition, which was to the effect that Mr. Buckland be asked to accept the post of honorary secretary; and in the event of his being unable to do so, it was resolved that the committee be empowered to appoint another gentleman to fill the vacancy. Mr. Craigie proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Remington and Mr. Buckland for the highly satisfactory manner in which they had carried out their duties during the past season, the resolution being passed with acclamation. It was proposed by the same gentleman, seconded by Mr. Weber, and carried unanimously, that the thanks of the Hunt were due to Mr. C. S. Lyon for the trouble he so kindly took in making the necessary arrangements in connection with the despatch of the hounds to India, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to him.

A vote of thanks to Mr. J. L. Symons for presiding closed the proceedings.

A manual of the Andamanese language by Mr. Porter, a well-known Port Blair official, has just been brought out at Government expense at Home.

The Madras Government has sanctioned the appointment of Mr. J. P. Lewis, Deputy Inspector of Schools, North Coimbatore, as Deputy Superintendent of the Reformatory School at Chingleput, on probation for one year.

Lieutenant Jephson, of the Bengal Commissariat, died at Mandalay from cholera on Sunday last. He had suffered previously from dysentery when with the Southern Shan Column. There have been a few cases of cholera amongst the Munster Fusiliers.

A case recently occurred in which market fees were collected under the orders of a Madras Taluk Board, under the impression that the ground on which the market was held was Government *peramboke* land, but it subsequently turned out to be *inam* land belonging to certain pagodas, and the managers of it applied for a refund of fees. The Divisional Officer thereupon applied to the Collector for sanction to make the refund, as applied for, but, as no rules exist as to the authority competent to sanction refunds of revenue erroneously credited to Local Funds, the Collector applied to Government for orders on the subject. Government has accordingly ruled that refunds of land-cess erroneously credited to Local Funds, shall be sanctioned by the same authorities that sanction refunds of land revenue, but refunds of other items of revenue credited to Local Funds, and the remissions of irrecoverable arrears thereunder, may be sanctioned by the Local Boards concerned.

THE ROUTE FROM INDIA TO CHINA

At the beginning of this year Colonel Woodthorpe, of the Intelligence Department, started from Dibrughur, on the Brahmaputra, at the extreme eastern end of the Assam Valley, with instructions to find a practicable route to Burma. The survey party was accompanied by a detachment of 50 Goorkhas, five military elephants, and 100 coolies. An up-country paper describes as follows the results of the journey:—

AN UNKNOWN COUNTRY.

The Patkoi mountains divide Burma from Assam at the eastern end of the Assam Valley, and the question to be solved was as to whether there was a practicable route through them. Between our last civil station in Assam and the top of the Patkoi lies a great belt of dense tree jungle and mountain-land, the latter inhabited by the tribes who destroyed Captain Bedgeley's party in 1873. In the last fifty years the following travellers had reached the Patkoi, viz., Griffith, Peale, Jenkins, Woodthorpe, and their accounts of the difficulties to be encountered were far from encouraging. Griffith had actually passed the Patkoi into Burma, but he had the help of the Burmese ambassador who accompanied him on his march and whose influence was paramount among the tribes. Griffith reported the country as quite impracticable as he passed through it by an extraordinarily difficult route. Peale and Jenkins made most gallant and adventurous journeys almost alone, but they also failed to find a practicable line of country and were turned back on the Patkoi. Woodthorpe crossed the mountain barrier on his return from his daring journey into Khamti land, but he and Major Macgregor were starving, and their account of the country, though very valuable, did not in any way aid the solution of the great question of whether there was a practicable route to Burma; while the terrible hardships they endured on this part of their journey rather pointed to the fact that beyond the Patkoi still great difficulties would be encountered. The information in possession of the Intelligence Department showed that in the only part of the country where a route at all likely to be of value could be made, the Patkoi was approached by a gradual ascent covered with virgin forest, quite uninhabited; no path through it was known, except one, which led over a pass called Gogli, 7,000 feet high, and which it was obviously useless for the exploration party to examine with a view to road or rail. To find a path to the Patkoi was the first difficulty of the exploration, and if possible to find the path which it was known had been used at the beginning of the century. The people of the country would afford no information, nor would they assist the party in any way, as they were under orders from their relatives on the Burmese side not to do so. The political Kotoki proved quite untrustworthy for the same reason.

MISSING BOATS.

The first disappointment was encountered at the base, Makum, which the exploration party reached on the 3rd January. Numbers of local coolies had been promised to carry the stores up the banks of the Dehing River, by which the party proposed to march, until its confluence with the Namphuk River running down from the Patkoi, when they intended to follow the banks of that river up towards the mountains; but no coolies had arrived, and none appeared likely to come, so the stores had to be placed in boats and sent up the Dehing at great risk of never reaching the party, as the river was dangerously low. The march by the Dehing lay through free jungle on the high bank of the river, which at the early time of the year, has only a few inches of water in it, though in the rains it is a fine river affording an excellent waterway from the frontier to the Brahmaputra. Many small villages of semi-Burmese people were passed through, and as few Englishmen have visited this part of our territory, the party excited much curiosity and friendly interest. On reaching the point where the Namphuk River runs down from the hills and where the boats with the provisions should have been, it was found no boats had arrived, and in the various turnings of the river through the dense jungle it was impossible to find out where they had stuck. It was then decided to divide the exploration party, half to return by the Dehing to endeavour to carry the boats over the shallow parts of the river, the other half of the party to march to the Noi Dehing up which boats were also coming with provisions. By great exertions on the part of the Political Officer and unwearied labour on the part of the men, the whole party were united at Nimrong, on the Namphuk River on the 12th January with enough provisions to last for six weeks.

NO ELEPHANTS: GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

The second serious disappointment then happened to the party. Twelve elephants should have been at Nimrong on this date, eight hired from zemindars and four from the police; but none arrived, and without elephants it was impossible to proceed with any hope of success, for there were twenty marches through an uninhabited country before the plains of Burma could be reached. The food of each man was a seer per diem, and his load was limited to 20 seers, so he could only carry enough to feed himself on the march there without any certainty of getting food at the end of the journey. Without elephants it was impossible to carry kits, ammunition, food of fighting men and other transport. The expedition had started so late in the year that every day's delay meant an additional chance of failure and starvation, for unknown rivers in flood might cut off all chance of retreat or advance in a savage unexplored country. Five military elephants accompanied the military party, so it was determined that those who could advance should do so, and accordingly Captain Michell, with 17 fighting men, marched from Nimrong on the 12th January, leaving Mr. Ogle and Mr. Nedham to follow when their transport arrived. There was considerable risk in dividing the force, but there was absolutely a choice of evils,—every day the whole party halted they consumed time and provisions more usefully employed in enabling the advanced party to find and cut a way onward which the others could follow easily by treble or double marches. It was very doubtful whether a pass could be found for the elephants over the Patkoi; indeed, the Singphoos who accompanied the exploration declared most positively that elephants could not proceed one march beyond Nimrong. If elephants could not go it was certain that the whole party could not cross the mountain-land, as it was a rule-of-thumb demonstration to show that without large depots of supplies which required to be laid out beforehand, the exploration party could never hope to reach the other side of the Patkoi When it was first decided to despatch an expedition it was supposed that it would be advantageous to examine the path known to exist by Yogli; this path lay through Naga-Singphoo villages, where it was hoped provisions and local labour might be obtained. On the chance of the expedition taking this route provisions had been given to the Naga-Singphoo villagers and large reward promised if they would store them at three places on the Assam and Burmese side of the mountains. Subsequent consideration proved that it would be waste of time prospecting for a military road or rail over a pass 7,000 feet high, so the first intention of examining it was abandoned; but there was every reason to suppose that the provisions had been stored, and, if so, would be available for the exploration party when they reached the Burmese side where both routes joined. The advanced party were very complete as to provisions and ammunition; the five elephants carried everything necessary for the men and food for 32 days.

CROSSING THE MOUNTAINS.

The march over the mountain proved difficult on account of incessant rain, of having to find the way, and the hard work of cutting the brushwood to enable the elephants to pass; but the gradients were comparatively easy. The rise from Nimrong (920 feet) to the top of the pass over the Patkoi (4,200) was very gradual and spread over 30 miles: the descent on the other side was much the same to the Digung-Turong, and if the bank of this river is followed there is no other ascent until the plains of the Irrawaddy are reached. It was, however, impossible for Captain Michell to follow this route as he had to reach the point where the Yogli route joined his, and where it was hoped an ample supply of provisions would be found in case the rear party had to leave Nimrong without elephant transport. On the 24th January both parties joined near Khatung and the third great difficulty of the expedition had to be met. Mr. Ogle and Mr. Nedham had not succeeded in procuring elephant transport or enough local labour but trusting to find a store of food at Khatung had gallantly followed the advanced party by double marches; and the onward progress through the plains of Burma now depended on whether the Singphoo Nagas had proved trustworthy and really put out the food given to them; if not something like a disaster awaited the whole party. The place where the provisions were to have been stored was reached on the 26th January, but no provisions were there; the 27th, 28th and 29th passed in terrible anxiety; in the evening of the 30th one hundred Singphoo Naga women and children arrived in the bivouac carrying enough provisions to last the exploration party for four days. It was then determined to abandon temporarily the good route that had been found and send back the elephants as they could not travel on the path it was intended to follow, in quest of provisions. It was, indeed, a great misfortune that had overtaken the party, as the plains of Burma were just in front. The Political Officer and the military could not agree as to the necessity for retreat of the advanced party—provided with elephants and provisions and ready to go forward—but the risk appears to have been very great, as the combined part was small, and any further separation lessened them when they were in a dangerous neighbourhood. It was perhaps well that both parties were here united for the question of the future route was now settled, and it had been satisfactorily proved that a road fit for road or rail existed.

The path the exploration party now entered upon lay through great villages, the people of which refused to render any assistance and their attitude was one of scarcely disguised hostility. The country was extraordinarily difficult, ascents and descents of thousands of feet in as many yards being constant on every day's march. Promises of high reward induced the chiefs to use their influence, and a small supply of provisions was collected in the course of a ten days' march through the mountains, and again the party advanced by cross-country mountain paths to hit off their first route. The marching was most severe, fifteen or sixteen miles per diem over a breakneck country. The preseverance of Mr. Nedham who was leading the way, was rewarded when the first route and only practicable one was again struck on the 18th of February, but sad to say only two marches ahead of where the exploration party had united and been obliged to abandon that route on the 29th January. In the meantime they had been marching incessantly—constantly on the *qui vive*—with no tents, no clothes, half rations and incessant rain.

SIGHT OF THE BURMESE PLAINS.

The Indian expedition were now looking down on the plains of Burma, and should have met the party under Captain Triscott and Major Adamson, for they had only 70 miles to march from our civil station of Mogoung on the Irrawady. They were to have started at the same time and helped in the party from India, but there were no signs or tidings of them. Two days were spent in the hope of news arriving and then, according to their orders, the Indian party commenced their return—through the Singphoo Naga mountains by a path which appears to have been as bad as a bi-ped can travel over, but the march served political purposes by allowing Mr. Nedham to open up relation with strange tribes. Mr. Ogle, notwithstanding fatigue, fever, and weather had, by constant exposure of himself to every kind of danger succeeded in mapping in some 2,000 square miles of entirely unknown and unexplored country, and the question of whether India could be united by her most recent possession had been satisfactorily settled. The future line of road will run from Makum, the railway terminus near the Brahmaputra, to Mogoung near the Irrawaddy *via* the Ninyoung Lake, across the upper waters of the Chindwin, a distance which may be roughly reckoned as 300 miles. From the Irrawaddy to the frontiers of China is a five days' march. Thus between our furthest frontier Civil Officer in Burma and the great English tea settlement of Lakhimpur, a practicable line of communication has been proved to exist which, it is to be hoped, will be speedily taken advantage of to advance the prosperity of both the great outlying provinces.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE DEWAN OF INDORE.

The resignation of Mr. Ragunath Rao, Dewan of Indore, was announced in our telegraphic column a couple of days ago. Commenting on this fact, the Malabar paper says :—

To those who have any acquaintance with the affairs of the Indore State it had become plain for some time past that the Dewan's patience was exhausted and that his resignation was merely a question of days. When we pointed out some time ago how utterly the Maharaja had failed in his duties as a ruler, and when responsible correspondents more than confirmed what we then stated, there was a storm in the palace at Indore. His Highness accused his own officials of having made these awkward revelations and in a fit of passion threatened to dismiss them in a body. It was not likely that an independent man such as the Dewan Raghunath Rao would listen tamely to a threat of this kind, and he forthwith tendered his resignation. This step had the desired effect : the resignation was not accepted, and no more was heard for the time of wholesale dismissals. To a request by the Maharaja that the charges made so publicly should be contradicted officially, the Dewan firmly refused to accede, urging that the facts were as stated, and that the only remedy was for his Highness to put his State in order. The speech by the Governor-General's Agent at Rutlam—though, as we explained, it was meant to apply to a minor chief—followed by the visit of the Foreign Secretary to Indore, somewhat alarmed Holkar, and he began to "discharge his duties" in his own peculiar way. He showed some kindness to his half-imbecile brother. He coerced the local dealers into lowering the price of grain in the bazaar. He even talked of introducing the Budget system into his financial administration. Long-standing cases were taken up and disposed of—not by the Maharaja, however, but by the irresponsible servants surrounding him, But all this was so much pitiful veneer. Holkar still refused to see his Minister on State affairs, and consequently the work done would perhaps have better been left undone the interests of all concerned. Sir Madhava Rao, ex-Minister at Indore, wrote from Madras frankly advising the Maharaja to trust his Dewan and give him such powers as would ensure the administration being properly carried on, but this only revived Holkar's anger. The Dewan again resigned, and again his resignation was not accepted. All this has occurred since March, the 16th, when one of our correspondents exposed what he well termed the "utter mismanagement of the State," and denounced the sham Council which was at the root of much of the mischief. Now the Minister has, in despair, rèsigned his post finally; he is determined to leave Indore with or without permission, for his position has become an impossible one. There is no competent person in Indore who can take his place, and it would seem as if the *impasse*, which has long been foreseen, had at last been reached. Placing his trust in intriguing astrologers and worthless favourites, the Maharaja has alienated from himself the one man who honestly desired his welfare, and he now stands alone in a position more critical than any in which he had before placed himself. The maladministration of Indore is too notorious to be allowed to continue ; reform from within seems hopeless, and the Government of India have therefore a plain duty before them. A new Dewan must be found forthwith, and he must be given such powers as will ensure his authority being respected, while a responsible Council must be formed from among those who can be trusted to work for the real good of the State. The Maharaja has only himself to thank for any interference from outside which may now be exercised ; he has been given a fair trial and has failed in every way to realise the responsibilities of his high position. He can scarcely complain if he finds his State put, as it were, " in commission."

THE TIGER'S ASSAULT.

A correspondent writes to the *Englishman* :—I have read with great interest the paper which Mr. J. D. Inverarity, the Bombay barrister, has communicated to the Bombay Natural History Society on the habits of the tiger. I see he gives an open denial to the common notion that a tiger demolishes its victim by a sledge hammer blow. Now it may be as he says but the statement is revolutionary of all our old sporting ideas. The tradition which he calmly sweeps aside has been cherished all the years since the English have hunted the terror of the jungle. Years ago it used to be told that " a full grown tiger could break the back of a buffalo with a single blow of its powerful paw." It may seem that the close similarity between the habits of a tiger and those of a cat is at the bottom of the matter. And yet it seems to have occurred to nobody that the fiercest blow of a cat's paw was given simply for the purpose of fixing its claws in its prey, or worrying it by tearing its flesh. And that is all a tiger does, as the hundreds of experiences in tiger shooting should have taught people long ago. The tiger simply *scratches* the object of its attack, and every scratch from a tiger's claw is a deep tear ; but of all the gallant sportsmen who have sacrificed their lives to their love of tiger-shooting, there was probably never one that was killed by " a sledge-hammer blow." The sight of the men who were mauled by the panther at Serampur, the other day, gave a good idea of the way the feline tribe use their paws. One man had his arm raked from the shoulder to below the elbow ; two had one cheek torn open ; and the poor fellow who died had a deep punctured wound in the interior of his ear. Besides such severe injuries, every man had slight clawings on his head, face, and chest, One man's head was scratched all over, as if the panther had beaten a tattoo on it with both paws. It may be asked, however, what we are to make of the immensely powerful forepaw of the tiger. If it does not kill with a sledge-hammer blow, there is no doubt that it could do so. Doubtless the form of attack depends on circumstances, and we may hear from other mighty hunters that clawing and scratching are more rare than hammering. The field of observation is too wide a one to dogmatise in, but Mr. Inverarity has at least shown that hammering is not the invariable form of attack.

THE CONGO FREE STATE.

When Mr. Stanley started on his courageous expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, it was believed that, if successful, tidings of the result would be heard before Christmas. Christmas has passed, and Easter has passed, and yet no news of the great explorer. There is some occasion for anxiety, though hope may well be allowed to remain in the ascendant. The sanguine entertain the opinion that Mr. Stanley is too far from the Congo to send news that way, and that the next heard of him will be from Zanzibar. It is to be hoped that no graver cause than difficulty of communication is the cause of Mr. Stanley's silence. Africa can ill afford to lose the man who has done so much to open up the resources and promote the civilisation of that vast continent. The civilising of Africa, once a theme for declamation and poetry, is now a practical scheme. The Congo Free State, owing largely to Mr. Stanley's work and enterprise, stands sponsor for the Dark Continent. Constituted under European sanction on enlightened principles, the State bids fair to do a great work in a short time. The slave-trade in the interior of Africa is to be put down with an unsparing hand ; liberty in religion is to be upheld, and trade is to be free from fiscal fetters. The seeds of civilisation have been sown in a hitherto neglected soil, but sown with such care and after such industrious tillage that the time of harvest and fruit may be looked for with good hope. A great blank was left in the middle parts of the older maps of Africa. It is far otherwise now. In any atlas published in the last few years the map of Africa presents quite a respectable appearance. In it two novel features strike the eye of those whose geography is of the old-fashioned order : a big dominion across the dark heart of the continent and a mighty waterway through that dominion. The requisite conditions for diffusing civilisation have been supplied to barbaric Africa—means of rapid communication ; an enlightened, strong ruling Power ; trade unhampered and enterprising and missionary zeal disinterested and pure.

The great river which Stanley's courage and perseverance discovered ten years ago is an essential factor in the case. It is the seat of government, the highway of trade, the base of missionary operations. Parts of the river, to be sure, were known before Stanley's time. Four hundred years ago, the Portuguese sailor, Diego Cam, found out the river's mouth, and no doubt learned something from the natives of its course. It is curious that the old maps of Africa are truer, so far as the interior is concerned, than the maps of the last century, or of the present century up to within the last few years. Maps of the time of Queen Elizabeth, unlike more modern charts, show the course of the Congo, or the Zaire, as it was then more often called, assigning considerable length to the river, and showing, moreover, a chain of great lakes, which are suggestive of those we see on our new maps more to the east coast. There is said to be a gilt globe at Paris, dating prior to the time of Elizabeth, on which the course of the Congo is shown much as described by Stanley. It would seem to be a case of the old idea being right after all. Thy old navigators, without ascending the river, obtained probably a great deal of information from the native traders of the character of the interior, and used this information in making their maps ; and the geographers of the last century, wise in their own conceit, discarded what had been handed down to them, preferring ignorance instead. In 1816 our Government sent out an expedition to explore the river, but it was a disastrous failure. It went no further than the First Cataract, 280 miles from the mouth. This point was long after known as " Tuckey's Furthest," from the name of the commander of the expedition, a captain of the Royal Navy. It represented until very lately the greatest distance white men had ventured up the river. It was not only the cataract, but fell fever that drove the expedition back. A third of the crew, including the captain, perished. The upper part of the river near the lakes was explored by Livingstone, to whom it was known as the Lualaba ; but it was reserved for Stanley to trace the course of the river for 2,000 miles through the width of the Dark Continent, and after many perils and discouragements to come out from the Lualaba through the Congo into the Atlantic Ocean. The discovery of this noble river was an era in Africa's history, and from it will date her emancipation. The Congo makes a splendid waterway. It is not surprising that it was the route Mr. Stanley chose for his expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha. The occurrence of rapids and narrows at a distance of 140 miles from the mouth, and continuing for a length of 40 miles, is a drawback to navigation at that part. But the defect of nature is to be remedied by the art of man, and a railway is about to be laid from the coast to Stanley Pool, at an estimated cost of a million sterling. From the Pool to Stanley Falls, a distance of 1,100 miles, the river is all that could be desired for navigation.

The International Congo Association had a hard fight to secure what was essential to the continued existence, or at least the development, of the Free State it had founded—the possession of the mouth of the Congo. This was claimed by Portugal, and not only this but territory indefinitely along the river ; the claim being founded on her relations with Congo in the days of the old navigators on the rights of prior discovery and occupation. Whatever rights Portugal may have had centuries ago, she had allowed them to lapse, only reviving them when Stanley's brilliant discovery suggested great possibilities in Central Africa. Moreover, Portugal never did anything to justify her supposed rights ; the natives of Congo were not one whit the better, either in religion or civilisation, for Portuguese supremacy there. The ecclesiastical ruins at San Salvador and the triumph of fetichism there tell a sad story of Portuguese failure. Portugal all but got possession of the mouth of the Congo in February, 1884, when Lord Granville signed a treaty recognising Portuguese sovereignty there. There was, however, so much opposition to it in this country, in view of the restriction which Portuguese supremacy would impose upon the Mid-African trade, that our Government was fortunately driven to refuse ratification of the treaty. The right of the International Association to the mouth of the river was recognised at the Conference at Berlin three years ago. The Association did not get much of the Mouth, but they got enough of it ; they got 24 miles of coast line, including Banana and a strip of the north bank about 60 miles wide, as far as Manyanga. To France and Portugal were assigned large tracts north and south of the river, abutting on its banks, and with the young State for a long way wedged in between them. Under the enlightened presidency of the King of the Belgians, with the intrepid American explorer for his right hand man, there ought to be a great future for the young State, if it be only kept clear from the curse of European complications. The experiment is unique in the history of the world. There is record of trading companies with sovereign powers acting under the ægis of a national government —companies British and Dutch, notably the East India Company. But the Congo Free State is ruled by an association established on international, and there fore quite independent, lines. Moreover, the new association seems to be identified as much with science as with trade.

The traders ought to have a good time of it in mid-Africa. The Berlin Conference settled that throughout these vast regions there is to be absolute freedom of trade, and no import duties are to be levied for a period of twenty years. Trade is a factor which makes for civilisation, though some of the traders on the Congo have not, perhaps, been all that they ought to be. The missionaries complain that their work is retarded by the conduct of traders in rum and gunpowder. The evil may have, after all, a good side if it teaches the natives that moral distinctions exist irrespective of colour or of race. There is too much tendency, as Mr. Bosworth Smith points out, for the negro to look for salvation less to Christianity than to the white man who preaches it ; and to think more of imitating the white man in his dress and manners than of trying to be good and virtuous. Now it is well for the negro to know that a white man may be a scoundrel as much as a black man ; it is well that the idol should be torn down, and that the negro should stand on his own feet. " It's an ill wind that blows no good ;" and the example of the wicked traders serves to assist the missionaries in the propagation of a creed which does not pretend to be identified with race or with colour.—*Daily Chronicle.*

The Madras Government was lately petitioned to reconsider its order reinstating a certain insolvent without arrears of pay. The Government has replied that, in all cases in which a Government servant is suspended for having recourse to the Insolvent Court, the period of suspension runs up to the date of the Government order upon the case, as if it were allowed to terminate on the date of the Court's discharge, the result would be that the suspended officer would draw full pay for a period during which he had done no work. Government has further directed that, in all cases of insolvency, reporting officers must state what arrangements were made for the performance of the suspended officer's work during his period of suspension ; and, whether any extra charge was thereby incurred to the State, as it must be taken as a fixed rule that, in no case will the Government consent to bear extra charges on account of arrangements brought about by the improvidence of its servants.

FRENCH FORTIFICATION EXPERIMENTS.

A correspondent describes in the *Times* a second series of experiments with plated turrets, which has been recently undertaken at the Chalon Camp. He says :—

This system seems destined to be adopted in the new fortresses, which, in turn, have been transformed by the progress of chemistry applied to gunnery. It may be recollected that in 1885 experiments with plated turrets were made at Bucharest. At that time metallic fortifications were already a question which had acquired the greatest importance, for the pacific solution of international difficulties is treated as an empty dream, and force still remains as in the most barbarous age the *ultima ratio* of nations who disagree.

Since 1885 artillery has continued to become more and more destructive. The aim has become more certain. The pointing of the cannon is effected without the gunner requiring either to look out himself or to expose himself to view ; and the discovery of new explosive substances has made shells too powerful for any existing fortifications. The fact has been so striking that in all armies there are many who have come to the conclusion that fortresses have had their day, and that the courage of the soldiers and the sagacity of the general can alone now stop the march of an army or drive it back. They quote the saying of Lord Palmerston to M. de Persigny, who had described the French soldier as " the bravest in the world." " I cannot say the same thing of our men," replied Palmerston. " All other soldiers are as brave, but they are brave a quarter of an hour longer than the others." Those who would condemn fortresses maintain that victory belongs to the last quarter of an hour, and that what is required are veteran soldiers and cool officers rather than costly and useless fortresses. The advocates of fortresses admit that in the long run the besiegers always end by defeating the besieged, but the time during which an army in an enemy's country, ill-housed, ill-fed, constantly harassed, always on the *qui vive*, can be kept in check is of immense advantage to the country invaded.

All nations are thus forced at this moment to make a thorough study of the new chemical elements at the disposal of artillery, for no nation can now seriously rely on its existing fortifications. It may even be hoped that this struggle between engineering and artillery will be prolonged with alternations of success and defeat which will long postpone, if not indefinitely ward off the collision. Meanwhile the plan and organization of fortresses and their equipment are being entirely changed. The plan of fortesses at present adopted— unknown to the public, but the divulging of which can do no harm, as it cannot remain secret—is very peculiar and quite opposed to any æsthetic or artistic conception. A fortress is henceforth composed of an immense block of concrete of incredible thickness. It will offer to the eye only a square, oval, or lozenge shape, the outside being a mere block without projections or access. It is not yet settled whether this block shall be surrounded by a trench, but all competent authorities in Europe seem to hold that one or several sheeted cannon shall move round the block, and as powder will in future be smokeless, this cannon, always in motion and escaping the enemy's aim, will fire on a fixed point. This movable sheeting will make up for the absence of trenches. At the angles of the block, moreover, if square, or elsewhere if it is round or oval, there will be sheeted reducts which will cover the base of the block and make assault impossible. Of course, the interior of the block will contain the equipments of a fortress. The entrance is underground, on the side opposite that where the enemy can appear. There will be air openings in the interior, which is lit up by electricity produced on the spot or at a distance. The magazine of projectiles in a spot inaccessible to explosions caused by shells coming from without. The stores of other ammunition and of victuals are similarly protected. The hiding places for the men, and in short, everything that has to be under shelter are underground, and so placed as to be quite protected from the besiegers. Electric wires, both for messages and light, as also telephones, beyond reach of the besieger, protect the fortress against isolation—that is to say, against abandonment and discouragement. The underground existence of the garrison may not be very lively, and it will be well to accustom as many men as possible to it ; but that garrison will be very small, not exceeding 30 or 40 men per fortress.

A fortress thus equipped for resisting the enemy's attack and fire of course requires special means of repelling the enemy, preventing him passing, and doing him all possible mischief. These means are the plated turrets which form the second portion of the experiments at Chalons. The fortress will in general have two steel turrets, one on each side, which by their circular motion can fire in all directions. The frontier fortresses will be so arranged that their fires meet, which is easy with the wonderful range of modern cannon. The turrets of Saint Chamont and of the Chatillon and Commentry Company have just been undergoing artillery fire. The first part of the experiments was the firing from these turrets. The second consists in their being cannonaded and shelled. The Saint Chamont turrets are real turrets of cylindrical shape with a rounded top, which gives no hold to projectiles. The Chatillon and Commentry turrets, while of cylindrical shape, are but slightly rounded at the top, the surface of about six or seven square metres being slightly convex but nearly flat, thus giving more hold to projectiles if they are supposed not to burst immediately on contact with the cupola. The Saint Chamont turrets project 90 or 95 centimetres from the surface of the block fortress, and are thus visible to the enemy. They can be only equipped, moreover, on account of the shape of their cupola, by cannons of 155 millimetres, styled "cannons 155 short," whereas cannons, "155 long," which measure 4·40 metres, project 40 centimetres from the turret during three quarters of the time required by the rotatory movement—that is to say, during 45 to 90 seconds for each discharge. Both the Saint Chamont and the Chatillon turrets are rotatory, showing their port-holes and cannons only at the very moment of discharge. The aim is no longer taken after ocular examination, but each fortress has a plan of its entire range of fire, cut into divisions as numerous as is possible for the working of the cannon. The officer in command of the fire is stationed in an observatory inside, outside, or even, if necessary and possible, at a great distance from the fortress. He telephones to the officer inside the turret the numbered point on the plan from which the firing is to proceed. This order is transmitted to the pointer, and the cannon being placed on the point the rotation begins. This movement to the point aimed at produces an electric shock, which makes the gun go off, while the turret continues to rotate, is again charged, and, altering its aim or not, begins a fresh fire.

The Chatillon Company has made an important change in the arrangements of the turrets by adding to the rotatory movement an eclipse movement—in other words, the turret not only turns on itself, but by a counterpoise mechanism of extreme simplicity it drops down after firing. It does not then project above the ground more than 15 centimetres, and can be easily disguised. It offers no hold on the sides, but only on the cupola, which is flatter than the Saint Chamont one. As to accuracy of fire, the general opinion, confirmed by the recent experiments, is that the eclipse turret is twice as accurate as the merely rotatory turret. With the latter the fire is never fixed, seeing that to conceal the cannons from the enemy the turret is forced to continue its movement and to come back to the point of contact where electricity causes the discharge, whereas the eclipse turret, while rotative so as to fire in all directions, disappears after firing and reappears after being charged without rotatory movement—that is to say, with the precision of fixed firing. If, for instance, the electric contact during the rotatory movement has the slightest delay the ball deviates, imperceptibly, it is true, at the starting point, but the deviation becomes comparatively considerable at the arrival point on account of the great distance. The eclipse terrets, moreover, are made of steel cast in a peculiar way, so as to be cheaper, more malleable, and consequently quite as resisting as other steel, being at the cupola 50 centimetres thick. The total weight of a steel turret is 120 to 190 tons, and it can fire every minute or every two minutes according as steam power or manual labour is used. The experiments first made are, of course, not the most conclusive. The firing on the plated turrets, which cannot be judged of for some weeks or perhaps months, will be more conclusive.

What is the upshot of all this ? The Germans admit that their musket is inferior to the Lebel, that the French artillery in casting, mounting, and handling is now at least equal to their own, but, as they have frontiers which will protect them, they maintain that the existing French fortifications would not stop them long. The superiority of the musket, however, and almost of the cannon combined with other advantages possessed by the French, restores the balance. In 1870 it was just the contrary. The German musket and cannon were superior, but the French fortifications made a good stand. The Germans will shortly have improved their musket and the French their fortifications ; so that the means of war of the two nations are again balanced, and thus for nobody knows how long the thrift and strength of the two neighbours will be engulfed in the bottomless abyss of military preparations.

THE RECTIFICATION OF EASTER.

Truth has long been of opinion that Easter ought to be converted from a moveable into a fixed feast and timed considerably later in the year than it is at present. The Easter holidays, extending as they do for most persons from Thursday to Tuesday, have always been the longest general holiday in the year. That such a holiday should occur, when the English climate is usually in its vilest and most inhuman moods is nothing short of a disgrace to an age which considers itself practical.

Since, however, the Easter holidays have become the occasion for the chief, if not the only, field-day of our " citizen soldiers," the grievance has grown the more grievous. To snatch a cockney warrior from his home and his office, his omnibus and underground railway, and all the other resources of civilisation, and set him marching along cross roads, manœuvring across country, and camping out in the open when either the ground is knee-deep in slush and water, or all creation is blighted by a murderous east wind, is not only to undermine the cockney warrior's constitution, but to minimise the utility of his military operations. I have the greatest respect and sympathy for our Volunteers, and there is nothing for which I admire them more than the pluck with which their martial ardour bears up under the discomforts of an Easter campaign under present conditions. But the force is handicapped enough without this.

I have tried in vain to discover the reason of the present arrangement of Easter. There is nothing about it, so far as I can find, in the New Testament. In the Book of Common Prayer, however, there is a " Table to find Easter," which, I think, must have been compiled by a mediæval Bradshaw. Presumably the almanack-makers find Easter by means of this table, but no one less than Zadkiel or Old Moore would start on the search without first insuring his life, or engaging apartments in a lunatic asylum. There is a Golden Number and a Sunday Letter, and you conjure with them on a system in comparison with which logarithms are child's play. The moon also appears to be mixed up in it, and I gather that the Jewish Passover is at the bottom of the whole business. But why our public holidays, our Parliamentary recess, our legal vacations, and our Volunteer review, should be dependent on the vagaries of a Golden Number, a Sunday Letter, or even the moon and the Feast of Passover, I cannot discover.

As I understand it, Easter is a great anniversary. There is no reason why it should not be kept on a fixed day, like any other anniversary, including Christmas, and every reason why it should. A short Act of Parliament—a very short Act—is all that is required. Let it be brought in at once. What I would propose is that Easter should be fixed for first Sunday in June. While we are about it there is no reason why we should tie ourselves to the limits within which the Golden Number at present revolves. Whitsuntide would then fall in the middle of August—a most suitable time—and the present August Bank Holiday might be moved to the early part of the year. That would suit all parties.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

Truth writes of the *beau* General :—There's somehow a lot in the man. He has fine impulses. While no Spartan, he is hard on himself, and, as regards military service, on those under him ; yet, when off duty, he is one of the best fellows alive. There was no such efficient instructor at St. Cyr as Captain Boulanger. He takes trouble, answers letters punctually, and keeps appointments. In military business he is competent, not routine-bound, and has the qualities to carry out reforms. The brains has not been trained to intellectual work, dut it has Celtic quickness of perception, hardness, and inspiration. I like his speeches. They are simple and straightforward, to the point, and not dry or harsh. Sometimes there is a touch of imagination; but his mother is a Welshwoman, and Wales is the classic country of the bards. His letters are good, and flow frankly from his pen. I own that his manifesto to the electors of the Nord is windbag nonsense, but I suspect some politician wrote it. Boulanger has this in his favour: when he has a good impulse, he acts on it, and he has no bad impulses. He is in private life a capital fellow, exemplary as a son, charming with his wife, and delightful with his daughters —who are both freshly grown-up. His worst fault is being a little vainglorious. There is a danger (and it is a serious one) of the Bonapartists getting hold of him. At any rate, he now represents a national party, which is the reaction against Wilsonism, Rouvierism, and miserable bourgeoisism—namely, the Party of Disgust.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Endeavour, 1,640, tons, Captain S F North, sailed yesterday for Pondicherry, in ballast.

The B I S N steamer Lalpoora, 2,139, Captain J W Anderson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The B I steamer Chupra, Captain J Stewart, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The B I steamer Mecca, Captain J C Macfadyen, sailed yesterday for Marmagoa and the coast ports with a general cargo and sixty-five deck passengers.

The s. s. Akaba, 2,472 tons, Captain J C Main, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and Mrs Franklin and three children, as passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Colaba, 1,071 tons, Captain H A Blake, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, from Calcutta, laden with rice and Mr W H Newton as passenger.

The s s Knight Errant, 2,283 tons, Captain Matthews, from Cardiff, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with 4,066 tons coals for the B I S N Co. She is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The British ship Boadicea, 1,956 tons, Captain D Davis, from Cardiff (Dec 10,1887) arrived in port on Tuesday afternoon, laden with a cargo of 2,924 tons coals for the P and O S N Co. She is consigned to the captain.

The B I S N Co's steamer Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain F Iceley, arrived in port yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Messrs J Dawes, E Clarke, and W Wann, Mrs J Lobo, and forty-one deck.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall, 2,240 tons, Captain J Verrill, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday evening last from Cardiff (March 30), with a cargo of iron and coals. She is consigned to Messrs, Edward Bates and Co. She had on board Major Begbie and 3 Misses Collins as passengers.

The Clan line steamer Clan Graham, Captain C Alexanderson, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Miss Shaw, Colonel, Mrs and Miss Prendergast and infant Mrs A C Haukin, and infant, Mrs A J Hughes, Mr S M Seagrim, Colonel and Mrs Miller, Misses G M and D R Miller, Captain and Mrs Robarts and three children, Surgeon Major T W Jackson, Col Whitting, Mrs J Manson, and Mr H Hamilton.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Peshawur..	2152	L. H. Moule......	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Hispania ..	2213	W. Main..........	B	W.& A.Graham & Co.
„ C. Graham..	1911	C. Alexanderson	C	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cy.of Dublin	2150	R. MacNeil	D	C. Forbes & Co.
„ Apollo.......	2061	J. Douglas.........	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kerbella.....	1571	D. Stewart.........	H J	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Horn Head..	1553	M. R. Thompson	K	J. M. Heyn.
„ Aston Hall..	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Draco	1113	W. B. Marshall	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kashgar.....	1515	C. Gadd	P	P. & O. Co.
„ Aspatria	1920	G. Veale..........	Q	C. Eduljee
„ Laleham......	1300	J. Evans..........	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ Lancaster ..	1117	J. T. Leggett	..	F. Muir & Co.
„ Foyle	1584	H. Gasson	..	R. Bomanjee
„ Glenmorven	1826	Wright	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Bryn Glass..	1503	G. Bethell	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ P.Henderick	2041	Collin	..	Visram Ebram.
„ Inchulwa ..	1453	G. Hough	..	Pursotum & Co.
„ Akaba.........	2472	J. C. Main	..	W.& A. Graham & Co.
„ Boskina Bay	1500	W. Legg.........	..	R. Craig & Co.
„ Chandiboye	1443	G. H. Elridge	..	Captain.
„ Boileau	1234	R. Crosby	..	Pursotum & Co.
„ Picton	1561	P. Brown	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Preston	1101	F. Brown	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Strathearn..	1854	L. White	..	W.& A. Graham & Co.
„ Bretwalda..	1901	J. F. Carpenter.	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
25	Knight Errant (s).	Mathews ..	Cardiff, March 31.
	Knight Companion (ship).......	Davies	Newport.
	Patna (s)	Iceley	Calcutta, April 2.
	Colaba (s)	Blake	Calcutta, April 12.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Mecca (s)	Macfadyen..	Marmagoa, &c.
	Endeavour (s)	North	Pondicherry.
	Orion (s)............	Mattiazzi	Trieste and Venice.
	Chupra (s)	Stewart	Rangoon.
	Lepanto (s)........	Morgan	Hull.
	Dora (s)	Mills.........	Palermo.
	Avoka (s)	Khyhn........	Zanzibar.
	Hindoo (s)	Edwards	Kathiawar Coast.
	Heros (barque).....	Lafranais	Zanzibar.
	Lalpoora (s)	Livingstone.	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Kashgar, for China and Australia.
„ Paveril, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
„ Somali, for Jedda and Massowa.
„ Worsley Hall, for Liverpool.
„ Kerbella, for London and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

April 20.—Steamers Rajpootana and Madras.
April 21.—Steamer Tibre.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.		
20	Gairloch s	London.
23	Medoa s	Trieste.
	Ethiopia s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April.		
19	Mirzapore s	London.
20	Himalaya s	Negapatam.
21	Port Fairy s	Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.—April 26.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

295-29,774 of 87—Jefferson, B and D—Curramchund Premchund vs The M M Mody & Co—Pestonji, and R—(S C C Suit).—Part heard.
205-87—Chalk, W S—Mangaldas Tapidas vs Khoja Goolamhoosen Vazir—Wadia and G—Part heard.
463-85—Little, S. F. and N.—L. A. Wallace and others vs. Meghbai—Hore, C. and B. Part-heard.
51-4890— of 88—Bomonji and H.—The Imperial Flour Mills Co vs. W. T. Lamb—Macfarlane, E and H.—(S. C. C. suit.)
451-87—Janardhun G—Vinayek Jankidas vs Anandrao Babaji and others—Mirza, H K, J C Cama. In person.
397-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Khimji Dayal and others vs A Toussaint and another—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

For Judgment.

86-88—Janardhun G—Khunderao Janardhun vs Narayen Purshotum and another.

Long Causes.

8-88—A. F. Turner—Harry Dwarkaji Thakoor vs J. M. de Monte and others.—H. Bicknell—Part heard.
446-87—In person—Fazel Merally Rahimbhoy vs. Saboor Sheriff—In person—Part heard.
57-88—Payne, G. and S.—Hussambhoy Visram vs. Ebrahimbhoy Karmalibhoy.—Mansuklal and D. (S. C.)
200-87—Tyabji and D.—Cassilal Mithalal vs Madhowrao Bhaskerji and another.—Ardesir, H. and D.
63-88—Little, S. F. and N.—Cassum Soomar vs. Ebrahim Soomar and others.—Macfarlane, E. and H.
17-88—Mansuklal and D.—Ruttonsey Lalji and another vs. Parshotum Govindji—Hore, C. and B.
522-87—Ardesir, H. and D.—Punalal Punumchund Jeweller vs. Marcks and Co., Ld.—Hore, C and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 24.

Begbie, Major, Bengal, 2nd Goorkhas, from furlough, from England.

Hallen, Vet Surgeon, Bengal, Horse Breeding Operation, on duty, from Lahore.

April 25.

Sym, Colonel, Bengal, 5th Goorkhas, on furlough, to England, from Abbottabad.

Beley, Captain, Bengal, D A Q M G, on leave, from Abbottabad.

Palmer, Surgeon-Major, 9th Bengal Lancers, on furlough, from Umballa.

Gillespie, Major-Genl, Bombay, Divisional Staff, on sick leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—April 24.

Ainslie, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, Royal Scot Fusiliers, on 1st apptt, to Dugshai.

Cockerill, 2nd-Lieut, Bengal, Quen's Regt, on 1st appointment, to Umballa.

Capel-Cure, Captain, Bombay, Gloster Regt, on duty, to Deolali.

Stack, 2nd-Lieut, Bombay, 6th Dragoon Guards, on 1st apptt, to Mhow.

April, 24.

Busteed, 2nd-Lt., Bengal, Lincoln Regt., to join, to Kailana Camp.

Miller, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

Prendergast, Colonel, 11th Madras Infantry, on private leave, to England.

Randolph, Lieut, Bombay Lancashire Fus, on duty, to Ahmednagar.

Begbie, Major, 2nd Goorkhas, from furlough, to Dehra Dun.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 26th April, 1888.

1. The inspection of Arms by the Civil Chief Master Armourer having been fixed for the 27th inst., all Rifles must be returned to Head-quarters before that date.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified :—

2. Carbines in possession of members are to be returned to Head-quarters with the least possible delay.

By order,
(Signed) G. de SAONE, Lieutenant & Acting Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

Military Secretary's Office.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Govr-Genl will hold a Levee at the " Viceregal Lodge," at 9-45 p m, on Tuesday, the 22nd May, 1888.

All Civil and Military Officers and the Native Officers of the Detachment of the 5th Gurkhas are invited to attend.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court are requested to send their names and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Thursday, the 17th May 1888 ; and in doing so, to add the names of the Gentlemen who will present them, and who must themselves attend the Levee. Presentation cards will then be forwarded to them.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levee are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names legibly written thereon—one card to be delivered on entering the " Viceregal Lodge," and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in evening dress.

Home Department.

Brigade-Surg A H Hilson, M D, Offg Depy Surg-Genl, Gwalior and Saugor Dist, is appointed to officiate as Insptr-Genl of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, during the absence on privilege leave of Depy Surg-Genl A J Cowie, or until further orders.

Under the provs of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25, Vic Cap 104, Sec 7, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs. R F Rampini and H W Gordon of the Bengal Civil Service to officiate as Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal until further orders.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Lieut T F B Renny-Tailyour, RE, and R J H L Mackenzie, RE, are appointed to the 2nd Grade of Assistant Supdts in the Survey of India Dept ; Lieut T F B Renny-Tailyour joined his appointment on the afternoon of the 31st Mar 1888 ; and Lieut R J H L Mackenzie joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 26th idem.

Forests—Consequent on the grant of 3 months' privilege leave to Lieut-Col J C Doveton, M S C, Conser of Forests, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, the following temporary promotions are made, from 29th Mar 1888, and until further orders :—

Lieut-Col F Bailey, RE, Consvr 2nd Grade, Punjab, to officiate in the 1st Grade of Consvrs.

Mr E P Popert, Consvr, 3rd Grade, Pegu Circle, Burma,—to officiate in the Grade of Consvrs.

Mr E P Dansey, Offg Depy Consr 3rd Grade, N-W P and Oudh,—to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Consvrs, and to have charge of the Forest Dept in the Central Provinces.

Indian Empire.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint his Highness Maharaja Nripendra Narayen Bhup Bahadur of Kutch Behar, to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Capt W E Evans-Gordon, Poll Asst of the 3rd Class and Poll Asst of the 1st Class sub pro tem. is appointed to be an Addl Poll Agent of the 3rd Class, from the 21st Mar 1888, and is posted as Poll Officer with Sirdar Ayub Khan.

Lieut W H Cornish, Poll Asst of the 1st Class, sub *pro tempor*, is posted temporarily as Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Forgn Dept.

Kazi Muhammad Aslam Khan, C M G, Asst Commr, 3rd Grade, Punjab, and Mir Munshi in the Punjab Civ Sectt, is appointed to officiate as Attache in the Foreign Dept from the 17th Apl 1888, during the absence on privilege leave of Kazi Saiyid Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, C I E, or until further orders.

Department of Finance and Commerce.

Leave and Appointments.—Mr E W Killner, Depy Comptroller-Genl, having been appointed to officiate as Acct-Genl and Commr of Paper Currency, Madras, in consequence of the grant of furlough to Mr H F Clogstoun, and Mr C R C Kiernander, Depy Auditor-Genl, having been appointed to officiate as Depy Comptroller-Genl, Mr Kellner made over and Mr Kiernander received charge of the Office of Depy Comptr-Genl afternoon on the 4th Apl 1868.

Mr J E Cooke, Depy Acct-Genl, Bgnl, having been appointed to officiate as Depy Audr-Genl before took charge of the office of Depy Audr-Genl noon on the 5th Apl 1888.

Mr C J Weir, Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept, having been appointed to officiate as Depy Acct-Genl Bengal, received charge of the latter office from Mr. Cooke before noon on the 5th Apl 1888.

Mr L P Shirres, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Financial and Mcpl Depts, having been appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Finance and Commerce, received charge of that appointment before noon on the 11th Apl, 1888.

The services of Mr H E M James, Depy Director-Genl of the Post Office of India, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, from afternoon of the 18th Apl. 1888.

Military Department.

Appointments, Upper Burma Force.—Capt E E Forbes, M S C, 2nd Madras Lancers, to be Brig-Maj 1st Brigade, Upper Burma Force *vice* Capt G S Baugh, unable to join owing to ill health.

Personal Staff—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Maj-Genl W W Lynch, CB, Commdg the Allahabad Div :

Capt R T Hanford-Flood, Royal West Surrey Regt, to be Aide-de-Camp, dated 31st Mar 1888.

Staff Corps—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the B S C from dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Frederick Ewart Bradshaw, Royal Irish Rifles, Wing Officer, 15th Bengal Infantry—19th Oct 1886.

Lieut Percy Adolphus Boilean, Border Regt, Wing Officer, 2nd Gurkha Regt,—11th February, 1887.

Lieut Robert Loftus Tottenham, Royal Sussex Regt, Wing Officer, 25th Bengal Infantry,—13th Feb, 1887.

Lieut David Clapham Adrian Andrew, Royal Warwickshire Regt, Wing Officer, 21st Bengal Infantry,—17th Apl 1887.

Lieut John Balsir Chatterton, Norfolk Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 5th Bengal Infantry, having completed 18 month's probationary service, is admitted to the B S C from the 14th Sept, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Furlough and Leave.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :

Col W F Badgley, BSC, Depy Supdt, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, (p a) for 1 year, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj H M M Wood, BSC, Depy Commr, 2nd Grade, Offg Divnl Judge, Punjab, (m c) for 182 days,—133 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Surg Genl Sir B Simpson, M D, K C I E, Surg-Genl and Sanitary Commr with the Govt of India, (m c) for 183 days, under article 814, Army Regulation, India, volume I, part I.

Surg-Maj J Bennett, M D, Medl Officer to the Maharaja of Patiala, (m c) for 300 days, under rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

First Class Veterinary Surg W H Kemp, Army Remount Dept (p a) for 182 days, under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army in India.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

Col J M Sym, B S C, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regt, Punjab Frontier Force, (p.a.) for 1 year. Pension service—30th year, commenced 10th Jan 1888.

Maj S C Turner, R E, Millitary Works Dept (p.a.) for 1 year. Pension service,—23rd year, commenced 17th Apl 1888.

Maj G L Eliot, BSC, Commrt Dept (p.a.) for 1 year. Pension service,—21st year, commenced 8th Jan 1888.

Capt H R Tate, B S C, 15th Bengal Cavalry, (p.a.) for 1 year Pension service,—13th year, commenced 10th Sept 1887.

Surg H W G Macleod, MD, (m.c.) for 182 days. Pension service,—1st year, commenced 5th July 1887.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India :

Col C H Cantor, BSC, (p.a.) for 6 months.
Col W L Sa muells, BSC, (m.c.) for 6 months.
Lieut-Col R J Wilmer, BSC, (m.c.) for 6 months.
Capt F. Hawkins, BSC, (m.c.) for 6 months.
Capt C H Morris, BSC, (m.c.) for 6 months.
Surg-Maj J Reid, MB, (m.c.) for 19 days.

Promotions.—The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

To be Colonel in the Army.—Lieut-Col Willoughby Wallace Hooper, Madras Cavalry,—20th Apl, 1888.

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col John Biddulph,—22nd Oct 1887 ; and Major William Maitland Meacham.—17th Apl 1888.

Retirements.—The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the service, from dates specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Col Thomas Francis Cosby Rochfort, Bengal Cavalry,—15th Apl, 1885.

Brigade-Surg James Edward Tierney Aitchison, M D., CIE.,—4th May, 1888.

Volunteer Corps.—Shillong Vol Rifle Corps.—Mr. Henry Clissold Williams to be Lieut, vice T D La Touche, promoted. Dated 24th Dec 1887.

Resignations.—East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieuts W Leake and F J F Stokes resign their commissions.

Marine Department.

Furlough and Leave—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Marine are granted furlough out of India under paragraph 560, clause I, Marine Regulations volume 1.

Chief Engr Bryce Blair (p.a.) for 1 year.
Chief Engr, Henry Elock (p.a.) for 1 year.
Chief Engr Robert Wood, Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, (m.c.) for 1 year.

Capt George Charles Parker, Port Officer, Karachi, (p.a.) for 280 day s from 19th Apl 1888.

Public Works Department.

With reference to P W D Notificatication No. 95. dated 16th Mar 1888, Mr J B Braddon, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Military Works Accounts during the absence of Lieut-Coll Oldham, RE, on leave, or until further orders.

Lieut J E Capper, RE, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, temporarily employed in the Military Works Dept and now on furlough, is retransferred to the Central Provinces.

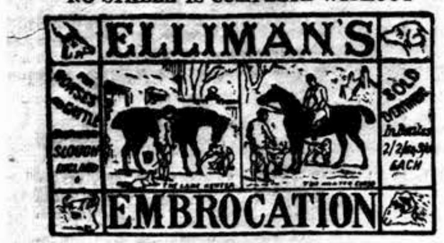
Mr W B Harington, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the PWD from 13th Mar 1888.

Telegraph—Mr G Gough, Asst Supdt, Class V, 2nd Grade Telegraph Dept, retired from the service from afternoon of the 31st Mar 1888.

NOTICES.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

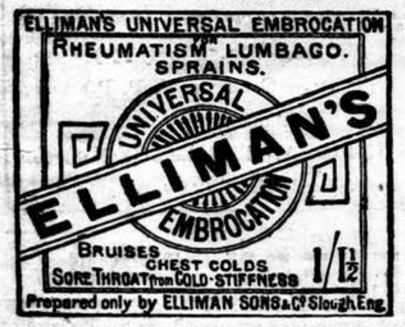
Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND,
Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

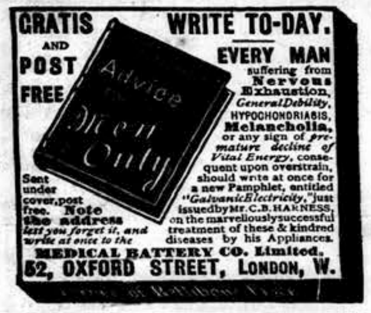
"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs."
C. PRYSE (Colonel),
Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.


ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.
SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL
ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION
BRUISES
CHEST COLDS
SORE THROAT from COLD · STIFFNESS
1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co Slough Eng.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.
Atkinson's Newest Perfumes
FAGRÆA & CYMBIDIUM
are of rare and peculiar fragrance, and being registered can be obtained only of the Inventors or their Agents.
ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION
Unsurpassed for promoting the growth and improving the appearance of the hair. Guaranteed perfectly harmless.
ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER
an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."



GRATIS AND POST FREE
WRITE TO-DAY.
EVERY MAN suffering from Nervous Exhaustion, *General Debility,* HYPOCHONDRIASIS, Melancholia, or any sign of *premature decline of Vital Energy,* consequent upon overstrain, should write at once for a new Pamphlet, entitled "*Galvanic Electricity,*" just issued by MR. C. B. HARNESS, on the marvellously successful treatment of these & kindred diseases by his Appliances.
Sent under cover, post free. Note the address *lest you forget it, and write at once to the*
MEDICAL BATTERY CO. Limited.
52, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

ROSS'S ROYAL
BELFAST
GINGER ALE
IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
DR. BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE
TRADE MARK
REGISTERED

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite,* extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitutes

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR APRIL 1888
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN
CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION. RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for April has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers s particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to laces in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &c.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	**EBONITE BLACKING** (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	**JET BLACK OIL** FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	**POLISHING PASTE** FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under he Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by he Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance of its action the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself;*" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up rom cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious mitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

TRADE MARK

W H
REGISTERED.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -
} Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

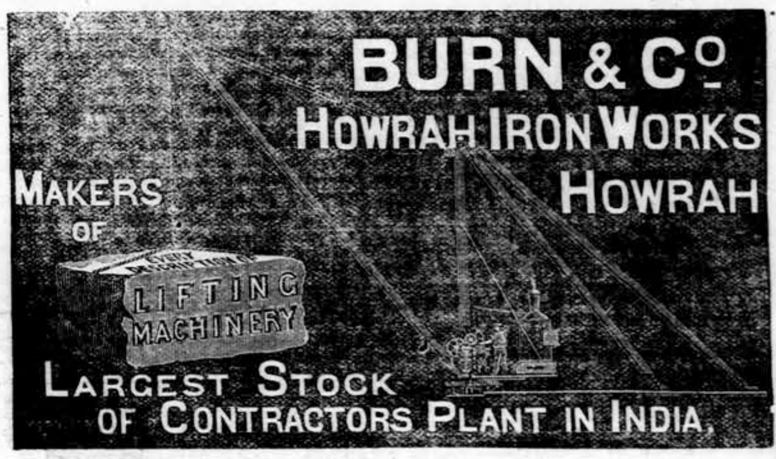
W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.



FER BRAVAIS. THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.

The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" of March 1877 says:—"FER BRAVAIS is a *remarkably valuable preparation. It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and does not blacken the teeth. An eminent London Physician writes to us: 'I have given it in cases in which no other form of Iron could be taken; it is the best preparation of Iron I have met with.'*" *Taken readily by children.*

INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.
Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment).
LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

"MOLLISCORIUM,"
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION,
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.
20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON WHISKEY
RICH'D MATHEWS & CO'S
CARLTON
TRADE MARK

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Agents for India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.................. £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

BY
JAMES DOUGLAS,
AUTHOR OF THE "BOOK OF BOMBAY."

In one handsome vol. of 430 pages,
8vo., Cloth-bound,
Rs. 5.
Can be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—
Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded—Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Oxenden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.

CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—
isitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.

BOMBAY CASTLE—
Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.

MALABAR HILL—
Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in th Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—
Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Ass tions—Tombs—Laus Deo

CHAPTER VI.

AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—
Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.

BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—
No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in —Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.

SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—
Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The mother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardina Points—E it Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.

A—
Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.

HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—
Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.

BOMBAY HARBOUR—
Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.

ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—
Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Gho—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.

ELEPHANTA—
Cloacœ Maximœ—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of Genera Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.

THOMAS CORYAT—
Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 161 Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.

A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.

UR COINS—
The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancien Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.

HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—
Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie c Blednoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—
Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod—M Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahimudey Canal—The National Party.

Some Bombay Reminiscences
I'm Going to Bombay.
overnors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bom

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.

PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.

PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale : *PHÉNOL-BOBŒUF,*

61, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION!

HEADACHE!

CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, painted in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

FUMIGATEUR PECTORAL CIGARETTES ESPIC

Madras : Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**

20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE
- For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
- For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

SPLENDID OCCASION.

TO make room for another Fresh Consignment, MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. will sell their FAMOUS KEY WINDING RAILWAY GUARDS' WATCHES at the following unprecedented LOW PRICES :—

Rs. **30** — **3 Years' Guarantee.**

Metal Open Face, Patent Lever, Fully-Jewelled, Powerful Works Bold Hands and Figures, 20 lines size, the case guaranteed never to tarnish. A Wonderful Timekeeper.

Rs. **35** — **3 Years' Guarantee.**

Same as above ¾ Plate, 22 lines size.

SENT POST FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY.

SOUTHALL'S COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

FIVE GOLD MEDALS.

Recommended by the leading London Physicians for its absolute purity

SOUTHALL'S Cod Liver Oil Fisheries at Balstad, Norway, are amongst the most important in the world. Some 350 boats and 1,200 men being employed in this industry.

ASK FOR SOUTHALL'S COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

The SWEETEST, WHITEST, and most DIGESTIBLE.

The *Lancet* says "This Oil appears to us as good as possible, it is wonderful how little taste it possesses." *A Pamphlet of Testimonials from eminent medical men may be obtained through Agents.*

SUPPLIED WHOLESALE DIRECT BY THE MANUFACTURERS,

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND;

OR BY THEIR WHOLESALE AGENTS,

BALLANTINE & Co., Bombay; ESOOFALLY HIPTOLLA, 10 Radha Bazar, Calcutta; H. J. RUSTOMJEE, Karachi; McDOWELL & Co., Madras.

Agents in BOMBAY,

Messrs. COOPER, MADON & CO., KEMP & CO, LIMITED, THOMPSON & TAYLOR, S. J. NOBLE & CO.

Sold throughout INDIA in Half-Pint and Pint Bottles, by Chemists and Dealers.

MRS. NEUMAN'S

BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

35, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

From a Newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old completely equipped.

FRESH ENGLISH GOODS

RECEIVED EVERY WEEK.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

BOYS' READY MADE CLOTHING

SODA WATER MACHINERY.

(McEWEN'S PATENT.)

THE MOST ECONOMICAL and BEST IN THE WORLD.

SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials. 50 per cent. in Power.

Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.

McEWEN'S PATENT

RAPID PARAGON FILLER.

Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.

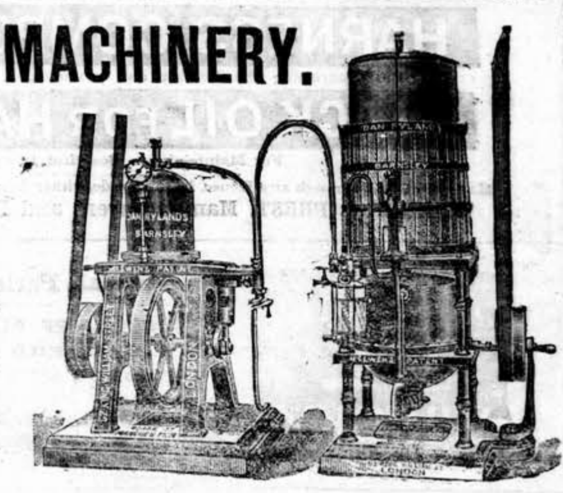
OVER 2,250 ALREADY SOLD

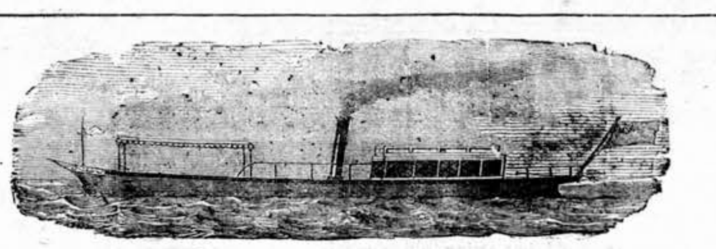
SOLE MAKER—

DAN RYLANDS,

Barnsley, England.

CATALOGUES FREE.





YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

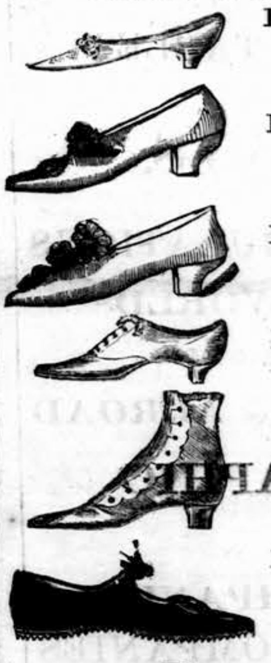
YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

WE have now in stock a choice selection of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, of which the following are afew :—



LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished, Rs. 9-8 per pair.

LADIES' COURT SHOES, in glacé kid; also in Bronze with richly-beaded toes. Rs. 6-8 to 9-8

LADIES' SATIN SHOES, in various Colours and of the best quality.

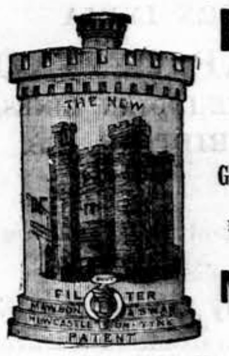
LADIES' WALKING (OXFORD) SHOES, in glacé kid, stylish, light, and strong. Rs. 9-8 to 10-8.

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, in glove kid, calf kid, and glacé, very durable. Rs. 12-8 to 14-8.

LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc,

Please apply for our New Price List.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.



BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

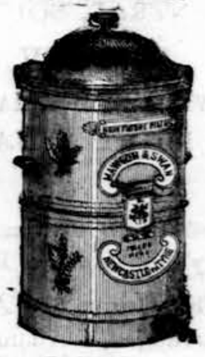
such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S

New PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.



Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

TILES & MOSAICS *of all description for* ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS *Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.*

THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co

206, Gt PORTLAND St LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS *and Catalogues free on Application*

MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT. ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 1872 — VIENNA 1873 — PARIS 1878 — MELBOURNE 1880

Dr FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

KNAP'S PATENT IMPROVED

ROOT STEAM BOILER

WITH

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:

PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.

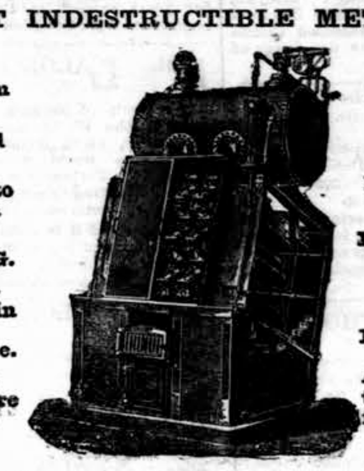
DRY STEAM produced very quickly.

HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.

ABSENCE of PRIMING.

PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.

THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.



Advantages:

SIMPLICITY of construction.

DURABILITY.

FACILITY of Erection and Repairs.

ECONOMY in FUEL. Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.

They have a **PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS,** with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.

FOR TRANSPORT through mountainous districts they are unrivalled. The Largest Boiler can be packed so that no package exceeds 150 lbs.

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS admit of the unequal expansion of the Tubes, and thereby prevent any leakage of the Joints. We have the sole use of this Patent.

PENNEY & CO., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the Best Batches of Arab and Persian Horses per s.s. "King Arthur" and s.s. "Arabia" from Bussorah and Bushire.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect several Fresh Batches of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c.; also a large number of Big Persian Horses. No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 26th December, 1887.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

GOLD CREAM.

This SOLUTION OF GOLD, *without the aid of a battery,* PLATES with PURE METALLIC GOLD all articles of Silver Jewellery, Bangles, Choories, &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING, WILL stand the TEST OF FIRE, and guaranteed TO WEAR equal to SOLID GOLD for years.

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EVERY PARCEL.

☞ Price **Rs. 3** only. ☜

(TERMS—CASH or V. P. P.)

ADDRESS :—

THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY Co., LD.

BAREILLY (N. W. P.).

EVERY MAN

Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet of great interest to all men, explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Per Book Post for 3d.; in plain envelope sealed 1s. 3d. or 14 Annas. The MARSTON REMEDY CO., 249½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Gold Medal — Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active médicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3 /s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phien.

PARIS.— 50, Boul. de Strasbourg

LONDON.— 76, New Bond Street

JOHNSON & COMPY'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE

TREACHER & COMPY LTD SOLE AGENTS BOMBAY PRESIDENCY — JOHNSON & Co LIMD EXPORT BREWERS CANTERBURY

GOLD MEDAL — PARIS 1878 — MEDAL — LONDON 1873 — DIPLOMA — HANOVER

CANTERBURY PALE ALE — TRADE MARK JOHNSON & Co LTD

BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA — BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY

TREACHER & COMPY

SOLE AGENTS

BOMBAY & POONA

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT — A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

- A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
- A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
- A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.

(All the above complete for twelve persons.)

- A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
- A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.

All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

GRIMES' CANTEEN containing Electro-plate and Cutlery for 12 persons £16-16-0.

T. R. GRIMES & SON,

83, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.

Orders may be sent direct (enclosing remittance) or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay, where an outfit can be seen.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.